PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.** TWELVE PAGES.

No. 54,884—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Nov.	MALWA	10883	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	1065
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6808	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	9505
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10510
29th ,,	DELHI	8020	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9021
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
A Trafford Hall	5321	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 26	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 13
B City of Madras	4684	,, 18	,, 30
		1910	1910
C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
C City of Athens	5504	Feb. 3	Feb. 18
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	...
C City of York	7705	Feb. 25	Mar. 10
B Walton Hall	4400	Mar. 8	...
B City of Madrid	4504	,, 18	Mar. 29
C City of Glasgow	6529	,, 22	Apr. 15
C City of Calcutta	7612	Apr. 1	,, 22
B City of Madras	4684	,, 8	,, 27
C City of Manchester	5561	,, 15	May 7
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 22	,, 5
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24	...
C City of Karachi	5557	,, 26	May 31
C City of Benares	6973	June 3	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	482	247	517
,, Port said	446	677	332	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	605	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 787, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C City of Athens †	5606	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	13th April
C. City of Calcutta	7912	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5551	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	13th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay
* C City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept ,,	10th Oct. ,,
* C City of Calcutta	7912	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 22nd Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & G.M.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 25th Nov.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 26th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONDA," 2,513 tons, on Monday 22nd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEE BUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlioz	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,325	Riquier	30th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebuffat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guesnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	3rd Dec. 1909,
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebuffat	31st Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5,423	A. Fiorelli	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	15th ,, ,,
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	29th Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillimber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giurgevich	5335	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Fiorelli	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillimber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Fiorelli	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillimber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Fiorelli	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. S. FERDINAND	6016	E. Nitsche	23th January
PRINCE	3895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinarz	22th March
NIPPON	6259	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Dobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 365 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8 ,, 760 *
Single Class to London	,, 480 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 999, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2734	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STEEET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE!
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,
ON GOVERNMENT LIST
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
LARGE STOCKS OF
FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Have just Received a Consignment
of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.
It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,
50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.
Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.
Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).
The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.
Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.
It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.
By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.
It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.
Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in
TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.
PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.
CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.
ESTIMATES FREE.
ADDRESS:
75 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.
MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.
ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.
SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.
GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.
Importers of:—
KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.
"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS
Parsi Bazaar Street, B

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF YORK."

ARRIVED ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 19th November, 1909.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. BUNDEALLIBHOY SHIVJI VIRANI has agreed to purchase the undermentioned properties from Messrs. R. D. SETHNA, FAZULBHOY MEGHERALLY CHINOY and MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, the Receivers appointed by the Order of the High Court, dated the 17th day of June, 1909, in Suit No. 437 of 1909 of the estate of the late Mr. EBRAHIMBHOY HASSAM.

All persons having or claiming any right, little, or interest in the said properties by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after which the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land now formed into one of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Chinch Bunder Second Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 3009, and Street Nos. 320 and 322, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Second Row or Samuel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Thavurbhoy Moolani, partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by a house of Heeroobhoy and partly by a Lane called Bungalpoora Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Khoja Moorji Jivraj, and on or towards the South by a passage and house of Khoja Soomji Visram and house of Aboo Suttar Hajee Talub and the said Bangalpoora Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground (Fazendar whereof is Jehangir Bejonji), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Western side of Chinch Bunder Second Row or otherwise called Samuel Street formerly in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar and now in the Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement (138) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 18 and now under B. Ward No. 3010, and Street Nos. 324-326, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Second Row or otherwise called Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property formerly of Thaver Moola and now of Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Gangabai, widow of Noora Dattoo and now of Mirzally Khan Mahomed, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Thaver Moola and now of Ebrahimbhoy Hassam and

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Samuel Street in the City, and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3011, and Street Nos. 328-330, containing by admeasurement 150½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Samuel Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Hajee Ellias Ally, and on the South by the house of Moolji Jivraj.—Dated this 18th day of November 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

LOUIS BRAZ MIRANDA, late a Clerk, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.
JOHN GEORGE VINT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri, European.
REGINALD SELOUS, late Captain, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, European.
DAYABHAI FAKIRBHAI and BAI GULAB, his widow, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
SUB-CONDR. ERNEST JOHN GOUGH, late of the Ordnance Department, Quetta, European.
AVDI NARAYEN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
Mrs. MARIA ADELAIDE VIEGAS, late of Poona, Christian Inhabitant, a widow.
KASTURCHAND ANUPCHAND, late of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant.
OBUMBAI SAKIRBAI, late of Bombay, a Russian pilgrim.
KINALA MALAYA RAMAYA, late of Bombay, Puoolmali, Kamati Hindu, a shopkeeper.
GEORGE F. STEUART, late Manager, The Bob Schaellibaum Company, Bombay, European.
RANGEBBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ESSOOFALLY RAJBHAI, late of Bombay, Borah Merchant.
LUKHMIDAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant.
A. P. PATTON, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla.
JAMES MORTON MASON, late of Poona, European, a Bookmaker.
GEORGE SELBY DRAYTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Bombay.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 2nd July, 1907 granted by us as AGENTS in Bombay, of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of New Zealand, to Mr. John W. Rice, has been CONCELLED, from the 17th instant.

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of New Zealand.
Bombay, 18th November, 1909.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1909, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 30th June, 1909.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. A. Tana as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. M. A Tana who retires in accordance with Article 100 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th November to 13th December, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1909.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, in Navsari Chambers, up to the 24th Instant for the POST of LOCAL MANAGER of the Company, in Bombay.

MAURICE FERRAND,
Inspector General.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

FOR a beautiful Hill Station, a qualified DISPENSER, to take charge of Pharmacy. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating age and salary required with Photograph. A good opening to an inteligent man. Bachelor preferred.

Full particulars from "COMPOUNDER;" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Reasonable offer will be accepted.

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Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

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Opposite York Building, FORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT KNOWSLEY

On the occasion of the review of over 16,000 West Lancashire Territorials, to whom Colours were presented.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, LATE SHOW,
10-15 to 11-15 P.M.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

A DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION and SALE of WORK will be held on Saturday, 18th December, 1909, in the Grounds of the CAMA HOSPITAL in aid of

DR. GERTRUDE BRADLEY'S SCHOOLS AND HOSPITAL, UMERKADI.

The Exhibition will be open from 1-30 to 4 P.M. for Purdah Ladies, and after 4 P. M., for the general public.

The following prizes will be given:—
1st and 2nd for the best Needle Work in the Dresses.
1st and 2nd for the Prettiest Doll.
1st and 2nd for the most original Doll.

Lady MUIR-MACKENZIE has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

All Dolls must be sent to the Cama Hospital on the day previous to the Exhibition.

Further information may be obtained on application to

MRS. WILLIS,
Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.

Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

			Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	...	...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...			For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
HORRICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM requests Orders for NEW STORES, XMAS FESTIVITIES, Crystalized Fruits, Chocolate, Plum-Pudding, Crackers, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

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BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
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CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director

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Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolula	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.
AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	30,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,55,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected, and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is healthy essentials all such cases is *increased vitality

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain W H Haughton, arrived in harbour on Friday from England, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,873 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Captain A Foreste, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons, Captain W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of York, 4,935 tons, Captain J. McMillan, arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Calcutta, 2,244 tons, Captain D Young will sail to-day for Genoa and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons, Captain J T Noris, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hopemount, 2,105 tons, Captain G D Staunard will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Raideast... ..Lieut Tisdall ... ..Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird... ....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall ... .R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills ... ...R I Marine

In the Stream.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey ... ...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 19.

Britannia.....1989 Hales ... .Bo & H S & Co
Banes.....5095 Collyer..... ....P & O Co
Blake ...2896 Hill ....W & A Graham & Co
Glendhu... ...2629 Norrie ....M M & Co
Hydra...831 Karsboru ....F F Campbell & Co
Islanda.....3361 Roberison ... .M M & Co
Kaiwa ....505 Etton ....M M & Co
Nasreishar... ...212 Macoda Sultan of Nuscat ... .
Nizam .....2041 Morgan ....T Morrison and Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton ....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1873 Coates..... ...B & P S N Co
Sahi .....1445 ... .Bo & H S N Co
Strathness.....2818 Lamont..... ...K Nixon & Co
Wasreback .....2146 Lawis... ....K Nixon & Co
Warsonga...1609 Morrison... ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	1780	Snow...	Shanghai...	24-11	P & O Co
B Sirkhall	2731	Jones ...	A'werp ...	25 11...	Ralli Bros
C & R Trafford Hall	3486	Wood	Karachi...	21 11	K Nixon & Co
D & E P S Diampa	3453	Marcasa ...	Gerston ...	27-11	W & A Gram & Co
F Germanic...	2171	Barrow...	Hull...	26-11	W & A G & Co
G Muzaffari	1387	Molong	Zanzibar	22-11	B & P S N Co
K Calcutta...	2244	Young.....	Genoa	20 11	J Mackintosh & Co
L Markgraf...	2325	Timm ...	Jeddah ...	24-11	A Strandes
M City of Vienna...	2979	Greenhorn...	Jeddah	21-11	K Nixon & Co
N Harlesden ...	2721	Gray ...	Philadelphia	25-11	B A Willis
O Barbara ...	2411	Hogborn ...	Antwerp ...	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Lindon Hall...	3549	Sullock	A'werp	27-11	W & A G & Co
Q Hopemount...	2108	Stannard...	Dunkirk	20-11	W & A G & Co

Outside Q

Kaunzler.....	1864	Moich ...	Zanzibar...	25-11	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland ...	760	Sampsodin...	G Ports	25-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alavi...	2324	Hill...	Jeddah...	22-11	B & P S N Co
2 Elysia	6601	Haig...	Liverpool ...	24-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ceylon Maru...	3143	Pyne...	Kobe	27 11	N Y Kaisha
4 Lydford ...	2575	Tyson ...	R'dam...	27-11	T orrison & Co.
5 Pagenturm.....	3160	Fischbeck ...	...Hamburg via Karachi...	1 12...	W & A G & Co
6 Moorfield...	2725	Fleming	Genoa	25-11	K Nixon & Co
7 King Howel...	2821	Davies	Antwerp.....	27 11	T Morrison & Co
8 Persia...	3779	Guirgevich...	Kobe..	23 11	A L S N Co
9 Koerber ...	3157	Foresti...	Trieste	1 12	A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of York ...	4935	Millan ...	Liverpool ...	via Karachi ..	1 12 K Nixon & Co
14 Delhi ...	4784	Gordon ...	Shanghai ...	8-12	P & O Co
15 Langdale ...	2515	Clarke ...	Cochin ...	22 11	K Nixon & Co
16 Trevagles ...	2187	Luke ...	....Genoa	29-11	T Morrison & Co

M W D D

H M S Hyacinth...	Capt Dick				S Navy

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Persia s	Houghton ...	London, Oct 29
	Rahmani s	Coates...	Jedah, Nov. 8
	Koerber s.....	Foreste	Trieste, Nov. 3
	Islanda s	Robertson ...	Colombo, Nov. 3
	City of York s....	McMillan ...	Glasgow, Oct. 23

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Irish Monarch s...	Rathe	Newcastle, &c.
	Ficoni s	Watson	Jedah
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	Glendhu s	Norrie	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Calcutta Young for Genoa, &c.
" Hopemount, Stannard for Dunkirk, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Pagenturm for Hamburg, &c.
" Trafford Hall for Liverpool, &c.
" Koerber for Trieste, &c.
" Rahmani for Jedah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia is due to arrive here on the 21st inst at about 4 p m.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—90 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 35 bales wool, J Mooljchund ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 20 bales wool, L Huridas ; 45 bales wool, N Khatau ; 189 bales wool, D Nagji ; 51 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 5,480 owts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hope Mount s—2,060 owts bonemeal, E C Nanji.
Linded Hall s—2,000 owts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.
King Howel s—1,000 owts myrabollam seed, E [illegible] ; 5,675 owts myrabollams, and 5,187 owts oilcake seed, E Nanji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—3,000 owts castorseed E D Sassoon an Co ; 4,000 owts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 20 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 357 owts myrabollams, W Becher.
Birkhall s—616 bales cotton, 1,000 owts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Calcutta s—3,000 owts rapeseed, and 1,000 owts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s—1,000 owts myrabollams, P Mathoorsda and Co ; 19 bales cotton waste and fly, T Canji
Pagenturm s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 3,001 owts gingellyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Calcutta s—2,000 owts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Trenoglos s—100 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—2,000 owts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Pagenturm s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—250 owts sharkfins, K N Miani and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—750 owts onion, R E Dadachanji.
Persia s—500 owts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—656 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1,350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 800 bales cotton, The Japanese Cotton Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M M Esabhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons ; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Persia s—1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 1,230 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 700 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th November 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	15	11	a.m.	99	10
Teheran .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
Suez	19	13	40	1	12

NOTICES.

Cable Asaab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Massala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohommareh' interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borazjoon" (11-11-09.)

Cables Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted (15-11-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (15-11-09).

Teheran route interrupted for United Kingdom, (17-11-09).

Bnamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tengyuehand Yunchang (19-11-09).

The public are hereby informed that owing to the Teheran route being totally interrupted and only one cable working the Suez route telegrams for the United Kingdom and America are subject to great delay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Maragon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	1	1	75
This day last year... ...	0	0	66

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 19th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	68	23	1
B	265	122	6
C	186	41	1
D	152	43	1
E	222	47	1
F	107	16	0
G	58	4	0
Total to date...	1,048	301	10
Total rats killed			1,349

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Advertisements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the names and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADCOCK—Oct. 27, at Villa San Francisco, Florence, Lady Florence Beatrice, wife of Sir Hugh Adcock, C.M.G., Persian Consul-General, and formerly Consulting Physician-in-Chief to his late Imperial Majesty Monzaffer-e-din-Shah, of a son,
COUTTS—Oct. 27, at 39 Surrey Street, Norwich, the wife of D. K. Coutts, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.
GILMOUR—Oct. 29, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. John Gilmour, Woodburne, Ceres, Fife, of a daughter.
GUEST—Nov. 1, at Yarrells House, Poole, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Frederick Guest, of a daughter.
ORR—Oct. 28, at Marlow, Bucks, the wife of Arthur Orr, Esq., Third Secretary of the American Embassy in London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—DENNE—Oct. 26, at St. Martin's, Trafalgar Square, Insp.-Gen. James William Fisher to Hilda, Evelyn, daughter of Mr. Thomas T. Denne.
WATTS—BONSALL—Oct. 30, at All Saints' Church, Norfolk Square, W. J. V. Watts, son of W. J. Watts, The Firs, Newton Abbot, to Ella Winifred, daughter of Major Bonsall, Fronfraith, Aberystwith.
WEBB—SE'ANE—Oct. 28, at the Church of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, Maurice Everett Webb to Dorothea Margaret, daughter of Edgar Besant, late of his Majesty's Civil Service.
WELOH—HUGGINS—Oct. 28, at St. Mary's, Wargrave, Commander Gerald Hubbard Welch, R.N., to Florence Gladys, daughter of Albert E. Huggins, of Wargrave Hill, Wargrave.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Oct. 27, in London, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Alexander, son of the 3rd Earl of Caledon, aged 55.
CHAPMAN—Oct. 30, at Mersham, Kent, Arthur Emerson Chapman, late major-general Royal Marine Light Inf., aged 62.
FRITH—Nov. 2, at 114 Clifton Hill, W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A., C.V.O., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, and Member of the Academies of Stockholm, Vienna, and Antwerp, aged 90.
MILLER—Oct. 31, at Queen Alexandra Military Hospitel, London, David Skinner Miller, captain Gordon, Highlanders.
MONSON—Oct. 28, at Bickenhall Mansions, London, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, late his Majesty's Ambassador for France.
WEBBER—At Micheltown Castle, County Cork, Anna Countess of Kingston, widow of James 5th Earle of Kingston, and wife of William Downes Webber, Esq., of Kellavil, in the Queen's Co.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 347.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay.
Address from the Corporation, Town Hall.
Departure for Bijapur, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, near the Municipal Offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m. Special at 11-15 p.m.

Maxim: "The great secret of help is encouragement."—OCTAVIA HILL.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 22.—Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor to the pupils of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses. Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h.; 0m High water, 6-23m. 7-8s.; Low water, 1-19s.
Tuesday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. ; High water, 7-26m., 8-20s. Low water, 1-1m., 2-5s.
Wednesday, November 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Badham Pile and Coy., extraordinary general meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h, 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m. ; High water, 8-21m., 9-20s. Low water, 2-13m., 2-47s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB :—Members meet at the Club Room at 6-45 a.m. (S. T.), on Sunday the 21st instant for a run to Thana via Victoria Gardens at 7-15 a.m.

PRINCIPAL OF THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—Mr. Diashaw Furdoonji Mulla, Advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Principal of the Government Law School for the third time.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.—Commissioner Booth-Tucker will conduct a special service in Holland House (opposite the Apollo Hotel) on Sunday evening at 7-45, and on Monday evening will lecture in the Framji Cawasjee Hall at 8-30. The lecture will be illustrated by cinematograph and other pictures.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—To-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the Rev. Fr. P. Billiss Saldanha, Vicar of the Holy Cross, Parel, will deliver a lecture on Temperance under the auspices of St. Anne's Temperance Society, Dabul Branch, at the Goan Union School Hall, Burrows Lane. The Very Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho will preside.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will expound Gatha Vahishto Ishti (Yasna I. III) verse 4.—At 5-45, Mr. A. K. Vesavevala, B.A., will read a paper on "Thoughts and Words of Spitama Zarathushtra regarding Ahura Mazda."

CANDIDATES FOR THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—The candidates for the two seats in the enlarged Bombay Council in the Central Division, as far as known at present, are :—From the Municipalities: (1) the Hon. Mr. H. S. Diksnit; (2) Mr. Daji Abaji Khare ; (3) Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi; and (4) Rao Bahadur K. B. Godbole. From the District and Local Boards : (1) Mr. Hari Narayen Apte of Poona ; (2) Mr. S. D. Garud, of Dhulia ; and (3) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of the "Maratha."

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.—We are desired to remind our readers that to-morrow is the date fixed for "Hospital Sunday," when the offertories taken in the Cathedral and most of the places of worship in Bombay, including the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, will be devoted to the funds of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. It is hoped that church goers will remember this and respond in a manner worthy of the object.

FREEMASONRY IN HYDERABAD (SIND.)—There was a large gathering of Freemasons in Hyderabad on Saturday the 13th, it being the occasion of the consecration of the new Scottish Lodge named after the late General "Sir Charles Napier." The ceremony was conducted by Colonel R.H. Forman, Grand Master, assisted by Sir Henry McMahon, Grand Superintendent, Mr. Arthur W. Wise, Grand Secretary, Colonels Howe and Watson, Messrs. Flowers, Holmes, Gardiner and others, several of whom had come from Bombay, Quetta, Karachi and other places for the function. After the ceremony the members of the Lodge and their guests, among whom were several ladies of the station, went to dinner, during which the Band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles played a choice programme of music.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.—In connection with the scheme for the development of Salsette and the work relating to Salsette building sites, Mr. F. J. Mead, Collector and District Magistrate at Surat, has been appointed to be on special duty for a period not exceeding six months. Mr. Mead has been a very popular officer at Surat, and previous to his departure from the city, an evening party was given in his honour on Wednesday last in a bungalow at Navdi Bunder by Messrs. Heptulabhoy Abdul Kayum, Rajaballi E. Abawalla, and others. The bungalow and its garden grounds were decorated and illuminated, and a band and a phonograph were provided for the amusement of the guests. In addressing the meeting, one of the speakers eulogised Mr. Mead's conciliatory and liberal methods of doing work. Mr. Mead made a suitable acknowledgment, and the proceedings closed with light refreshments and the distribution of flowers.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Op. 96...	Adelphe
Three Celebrated Hungarian Dances	1 2 3	Brahms
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Intermezzo	Liebesstraum	F von Blon
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	E Allan
Serenade	Lyrique (Melodie)	E Elger
Valse	Monduacht Auf der Alster	O Fetras

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow :—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
Grand Selection	Faust	Gonnod
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Characteristic Patrol.	The Baby Parade,	A Pryor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Maligigiani :—

March	Piping times of peace	Brunt
Romanes	Simple aveu	Thome
Selection	The Dairy maids	Rucens
Valse	Songe d'automne	Joye
A Dervish Chorus	In the Soudan	Sebek
Two Steps	The Teddy Bears' Picnic	Bretton

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening :—

March	The Peace maker	Lotter
Overture	Bauer and Dichter	Suppe
Cornet Solo	Softly waks my Heart	Saint Saens
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Patrol	Irish	Puerner
Valse	The Wedding of the Winds	Hall
Reverie	La Voix les Cloches	Lugini
Galop	Flying Fox	Dworzak

BAND AT THE BANDRA INSTITUTE.—The Imperial Band will play the following Programme of music at the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association on Sunday the 21st November, commencing at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master :—

March	Blue Bell	J A Dix
Dervish Chorus	An Oriental Scene	G Sebek
Song	Alice, Where art Thou	A Morilli
Cake Walk	Uncle Sammy	W H Makie
Valse	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Serenade	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Palacca de Concert	Piccolo Solo	Ch Le Theira
Galop	Champ gun	C Scherb'e

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE popularity of this excellent show is apparent from the crowds that visit the pavilion at every session daily. The programme of the past week was most interesting and entertaining, and, as will be seen from the Advertisement columns, that for this evening, which will be also repeated during next week, promises to be no less interesting, and will doubtless attract large numbers. The pavilion itself is conveniently situated, but it would prove a greater convenience to a large number of visitors, if the Management would induce the Tramway Company to stop their cars at the entrance to the pavilion, as they did last year. The cars used to stop until recently, near the Municipal Offices, but at present those going in the direction of Money School do not stop there. The convenience of the public is usually studied by the Tramway authorities, who, if approached, would doubtless gladly issue the necessary orders to meet this want. The new programme includes a beautiful coloured film, entitled "A Trip to Jupiter;" an historic picture, "Julius Cæsar" ; a pathetic film, entitled "The Schoolmaster ;" and two most comic films, "The Arm of the Law" and "An interrupted Rendezvous." In addition to these and another comic film, most interesting views of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, at Knowsley, will be flashed on the screen, thus completing a programme, brimful of mirth and interest. The wants of the public are now being most thoroughly attended to by the Management in every respect, and those who visit their shows to-night and on future occasions will find that there is nothing to complain of, but a good deal to enjoy.

KISTNA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A Cattle Show and an Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Ellore on the 19th, 20th, and 21st February next under the auspices of the Kistna District Agricultural Association. The Agricultural Section embraces agricultural implements, cereals, industrial crops, fruits, roots, vegetables, sugars, dyes, medicinal herbs, dairy produce, machinery, carpets, cumblies, textile fabrics, and poultry. Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers and other exhibits at least one day in advance.

Concession rates will be charged by the Madras Railway Company for all agricultural products and implements covered by a certificate from the Honorary Secretary. Applications for space and certificates should be made at once. Exhibits reaching Ellore, after the 1st February, 1910, will be admitted only if space permits.

We draw the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of Polson's Limited, which appears in our advertisement columns. It is there stated that the Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern and continuing and extending the well-known business of coffee and tea specialists till recently carried on under the name and style of Messrs. Polson and Company, situated in 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A capital of Rs. 1,00,000, has been asked for, and has been divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The Board of Directors is composed of Messrs. Ruttanshaw E. Kohiar, Ranchoddas Narandas, Perozeshaw Harmusji Mehta and Pestonji Edulji Dalal, with Mr. A Thayagaraj Narayan as General Manager. The registered head office and works are situated at 109, Hornby Road, Bombay, with branches at Karachi, Calcutta, Secunderabad, Tanjore, Rangoon, and Penang.

MESSRS. SCRUBBS AND CO., LTD., have been granted a Special Royal Warrant of Appointment as Manufacturers of their Ammonia to H. M. The King of Spain, for use in the Royal household. The firm has also the honour of holding a similar warrant from H. M. King Edward VII."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DEFAMATION OF MR. GOKHALE.

Plaintiff Awarded Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

THE HON'BLE MR. G. K. GOKHALE VS. KRISHNAJI KASHINATH PHADKE.

For the Plaintiff :—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H Setalvad with Mr. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Sunderdas.

THE JUDGMENT

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said : The plaintiff in this case Mr. Gokhale, is a gentlemen who for many years has taken a prominent part in politics in India. He has been for eight years a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The first defendant is the proprietor, editor and publishing of a weekly Marathi paper called the "Hindu Punch" which is printed at Thana. The second defendant has a firm carrying on business as merchants and commission agent in Bombay and was sued as the agent of the first defendant for publishing and circulating his paper in Bombay. One of the members of the firm has apologised for for his action in the matter and the suit as against the second defendant has been with drawn. In April, 1908, when the plaintiff was in England, the first defendant published in his paper the first of the articles of which the plaintiff complains. The situation at that date was as follows: There were at Poona amongst politicians two principal parties. One Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a leader of one party while the plaintiff occupied a prominent position in the other. The plaintiff was also a member of the Bombay Presidency Association and had forwarded to the Viceroy for submission to the Secretary of State a memorial setting forth their views on the Reform Scheme which was then under the consideration of the Government of India. The Association was serious that their views should be more directly represented to the Secretary of State by means of a delegate and had appointed the plaintiff to proceed to England as their delegate. The plaintiff left India towards the end of April, and arrived in England is May. On the 24th June, Tilak was arrested on a charge under Section 124 A of the I.P.C. and was committed at the ensuing Sessions towards the end of July. Thereafter, when popular feeling was much agitated, the first defendant who belonged to Tilak's party, published in the issue of his paper of the 5th August the article (Exhibit A.) This was followed by further article relating to the plaintiff in the issues of the 12th August, 26th August, 16th September and 6th January. On the 21st January, 1909, the plaintiff through his solicitors called on the first defendant to withdraw the imputation made against the plaintiff and to apologise. The first defendant replied through his pleader in January saying that there was nothing libellous in the article, refused to, and emphatically declining to, apologise. The suit was filed on the 19th March. The first defendant in his written statement pleaded in effect that this Court had no jurisdiction, that if it had jurisdiction he has not libelled the plaintiff so far as they consisted of allegation of fact were true in substance and fact and so far as they consisted of expression of opinion were fair and honest comment made in good faith and without malice. It has been proved that the second defendants were the agents of the first defendant for publishing and circulating his paper in Bombay. It was also proved that copies of the paper were posted by the first defendant to subscribers in Bombay. Therefore, publication in Bombay has been proved so as to give the Court jurisdiction. I have next to consider whether the articles complained of are libellous. Everything printed or written which reflects on the character of another and is published without lawful justification or excuse is a libel, and in cases of libel words will be deemed defamatory which exposes the plaintiff to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy or which tend to injure him in his profession or trade or cause him to be avoided or shunned by his neighbours. Words alleged to be defamatory may be on the face of them or may be capable of bearing a defamatory meaning. In the latter case the Court has first to decide whether the words are capable of bearing a defamatory meaning and then whether as a matter of fact they do bear that meaning. There can be no question of privilege in this case. (Read article of 5th August.) The first defendant dealing with the prosecution of Tilak, considers who is responsible for the prosecution. He then sets forth a dialogue between Lord Morley and the plaintiff which he says "must" have occurred. Lord Morley is represented as asking the opinion of the plaintiff regarding the breaking up of the meeting of the National Congress at Surat in 1907, and whether it would be advisable to take action against Tilak. The plaintiff is represented as advising Lord Morley to prosecute Tilak in the Courts instead of resorting to the Regulation Act of 1818 and so giving his opinion that a prosecution would not produce much popular agitation. But the suggestion underlying the whole dialogue is that the plaintiff advised Lord Morley to prosecute Tilak not for the sake of the public good but in order to remove from the plaintiff's path a formidable political oppenent. It is not suggested that Lord Morley was consulting the plaintiff regarding some particular act of Tilak which might have brought him in the reach of the law, and whether it was advisable to prosecute him for that act, the whole trend of the dialogue is the effect that Lord Morley was anxious to avoid giving his sanction to any proceedings being taken and that the plaintiff was instigating Lord Morley to give that sanction in order that the plaintiff's political position might be improved. The first defendant in his written statement says that he believed and still believes that the plaintiff, at an interview with Lord Morley, discussed the prosecution of Tilak and at the bearing he endeavoured to defend the article by saying that from the plaintiff's previous conduct he inferred that the plaintiff would talk to Lord Morley as represented in the article. Such a plea can never be admitted as justifying a libel. The plaintiff denied in his evidence that he had ever discussed with the Secretary of State the prosecution of Tilak.

His Lordship then read the other articles and said:—These articles, besides pouring a considerable amount of vulgar abuse on the plaintiff, persists in the charge that the plaintiff, who went to England as a delegate of the Bombay Presidency Association at their cost, had betrayed the cause of his country. Now a public man is open to have his acts and saying criticised, and a very considerable latitude is allowed to such criticism. But such criticism does not justify a libel as I have defined it. No doubt on the best of political discussion the line is often crossed, but a frank apology will generally be accepted. This, however, is not a case of criticism or comment on the admitted acts or words of the plaintiff. There is a distinct allegation that the plaintiff instigated Lord Morley to prosecute Mr. Tilak so that the plaintiff might be rid of a political opponent. That allegation has not been proved. Several other articles written by the first defendant relating to the plaintiff have been put in beginning from September, 1906. The articles show that the first defendant in his zeal as a supporter of Mr. Tilak's party was abusing the plaintiff in a manner which no difference of political opinion could justify The later articles display an animus which is not attempted to be concealed. After the filing of the suit words are published what constitute a very grave contempt of Court. The first defendant wrote that the verdict of the Court will certainly be against him, but the verdict of the people will be for him. He exults in stating that his article of the 5th August has played the devil with the plaintiff's reputation. The cartoons which have been put in illustrate more forcibly than words the accusation which the defendant cast against the plaintiff. I am of opinion that the various articles complained of are clearly defamatory, that they imputed to the plaintiff's conduct of the most despicable character without the slightest shadow of foundation to sustain them. I can feel some respect for a political opponent who fights in a fair and straightforward manner, but a more dangerous, a more contemptible a more cowardly a tack than the first defendant has made on the plaintiff and has persisted in, in spite of remonstrances, can with difficulty be conceived. The first defendant now suggests that his paper is a comic paper, that it must not be taken seriously, and that it circulates chiefly amongst the masses. There is nothing comic in the articles complained of unless it be that "Grandpapa" takes the place of the editorial. "We." For all I know the paper may have its comic side, but the articles are written in serious earnest and the fact that the paper circulates amongst poorer classes cannot be taken as in any way minimising the mischief they could do to the plaintiff. The first defendant has failed to remember as an Editor of a paper obtains possession of great power, so also he takes upon himself a very great responsibility. He may criticise the sayings and acts of public men with the greatest vehemence, but the moment he imputes to

POLSON'S LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL: Rs. 1,00,000

Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 within one month of allotment, and balance to be called by two instalments (of Rs. 10 and 15 respectively) hereafter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
RUTTONSHAW E. KOHIYAR, Esq., B. A., LL. B. (*Chairman*),
RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, Esq., M. A., LL. B. (Solicitor),
PEROZESHAW HORMUSJI MEHTA, Esq., (Globe Mills Ld.),
PESTONJI EDULJEE DALAL, Esq., (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS :
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LD.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS.

AGENTS :
Messrs. PESTONJI & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER :
A. THEYAGARAJ NARAYAN, Esq.

AUDITORS :
Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., (Incorporated Accountants).

REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE & WORKS :
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AND SOLE AGENTS AT :
KARACHI, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD, TANJORE, RANGOON AND PENANG.

Prospectus.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern and continuing and extending the well-known business of COFFEE and TEA SPECIALISTS till recently carried on under the name and style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., situated in 109, Hornby Road, Fort, in the City of Bombay. It has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act as a Company Limited by Shares.

The business was originally commenced in the year 1902 under the style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., and has from a small beginning steadily and systematically increased its operations all over India.

The whole of the property and assets of the firm including Goodwill, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Fittings, Stock in Trade and Labels, etc., of the Firm of Messrs. POLSON & Co., has been purchased from the vendor for a consideration of Rs. 32,000, Rs. 22,000 being payable by the allotment of 440 fully paid up Shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10,000 in cash.

The Company enjoys a large and expanding sale of its special proprietory brands of Teas, Coffees and Flour throughout India, Burma and Penang and has a bright and prosperous future due to the high standard of quality and the popularity of its products.

Extract from "*The STATESMAN*" CALCUTTA, dated 13th December, 1908 :—

"The works in which Polson's Coffee is manufactured are now fitted with the latest Electric Power Machinery and appliances for Roasting Coffee by gas and cooling it by patent coolers. The Coffee, after being cooled, is immediately ground in Mills worked by Electricity and is blended and packed in air-tight Tins, thus retaining the delicate aroma so essential in a good cup of Coffee. The whole operation is done under one roof in scrupulously clean surroundings, superintended by a roaster and blender who has had over a quarter of a century's experience. Polson's Coffee is not imported, but is freshly roasted, ground and blended daily in Bombay. It can be obtained in Calcutta from Mr. J. F. Madan, 5 Dharamtolah Street."

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS

Is the favourite phrase in all the Company's advertisements. The participating of a portion of our profits with the consuming public is the keynote of our "Presents" giving system and has created a strong and steady demand for our brands of Teas and Coffees in the market.

The name "POLSON'S" has therefore become a household word amongst the Coffee and Tea drinking public of this country.

The organisers think that they have supplied a long felt want in floating an Indian Joint Stock Company for supplying Tea and Coffee in tins, packets and chests of convenient sizes, as recent returns show that Tea and Coffee drinking amongst the people of this country is largely on the increase, a result due in some measure to the commercial enterprise of Messrs. Polson & Co.

The management of the Company is entirely in the hands of expert Indians and is therefore very economical in its working expenses.

Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dalal, the vendor and the proprietor of the late firm, who has large experience of the business, has consented to be the Agent of the Company.

The services of Mr. A. T. Narayan who has long been connected with the firm and who has taken a leading part in its management, have been engaged for a period of 5 years to manage the business of the Company.

The business has been taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the 1st September 1909, the date of the last stock-taking subject to the liabilities mentioned below and the Company will have the benefit of the profits realised from that date.

The property to be transferred to the Company comprises in addition to the goodwill of the business the following items constituting the whole of the assets of the business on the above-mentioned date :—

Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures...	Rs.	10,000	0 0
Stock in Trade	Rs.	13,000	0 0
Book debts (guaranteed by the vendor as worth)	Rs.	16,000	0 0
Goodwill	Rs.	12,000	0 0
	Rs.	51,000	0 0
Less Liabilities.	Rs.	19,000	0 0
	Rs.	32,000	0 0

The accounts of the firm have been examined by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, and the following is their certificate :—

"We have examined the accounts of Messrs. POLSON and Co., Bombay, from the 6th November 1907, to 31st August 1909, and we have ascertained that the

Gross Profits earned by the firm during the year ending 25th Oct. 1908 amounted to ..... Rs. 31,536 5 6

and

Gross Profits earned during the ten months ending the 31st Aug. 1909 amounted to ..... Rs. 49,562 1 8

The Net Profit earned by the Proprietor of the firm after deducting all charges amounted during this period to ... ... Rs. 7,743-3-9 and ,, 14,177-2-4

We find that the firm earned a gross manufacturing profit of 35 per cent. on the sales during the 1st twelve months and 40 per cent. on the sales during the second ten months referred to above.

Yours faithfully,
K. S. AIYAR & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants."

NOTE.—It will be observed from the certificate of the Incorporated Accountants that with a small capital the firm actually earned Rs. 14,000 *during the last* 10 *months which gives a nett profit of Rs.* 16,800 *per annum.*

With a large capital and consequently increased sales there seems no reason why the annual profits of the Company should not total up to a much larger figure.

Even without allowing for the expansion of the business and larger turn over which may justly be anticipated from a larger capital, a nett profit of Rs. 16,800 *will enable the Company to pay*
a dividend of 12 *per cent. on Rs.* 1,00,000...*Rs.* 12,000
leaving a handsome surplus for the reserve
fund of ... ... ,, 4,800

Taking the actual earnings of the past as they are, they are sufficient to justify the realization of the hope to pay a dividend of at least 12 *per cent. on the Capital of the Company.*

The agreement for sale of the business is dated 1st October 1909 and is made between the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal of the one part and the Company of the other part. The Company have also entered into an agreement dated the 1st day of October 1909 with the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal for his appointment as Agent of the Company upon the terms contained therein.

The certificate of the Accountants and balance sheets and the registered copies of the agreements entered into with the Company by the vendor can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during office hours.

About 760 shares have been already taken up.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amounts remaining due on the shares allotted.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company or to whom any share or shares in the Company shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Bankers, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form which may be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Office of the Company or the Indian Specie Bank Ld., the Bankers of the Company.

For POLSON'S LTD.,
PESTONJI & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE DIRECTORS, POLSON'S LTD.,
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I hereby beg to apply for ..... shares of Rs. 50 each of POLSON'S LD., upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 15th day of November, 1909, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to have my name registered as the holder of the shares that may be allotted and I agree to pay the amounts that may become payable in respect thereof.

Yours faithfully,

Herewith Rs. ..... being deposit of Rs. 10 per share.

Name in full .....

Occupation or Profession .....

Address .....

Signature .....

Dated ..... 1909.

When applying for Shares please mention *Bombay Gazette.*

Copies of this Prospectus and Application for Shares will be sent free on application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

OUR NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The "Indian Spectator":—The enthusiasm evoked by General O'Moore Creagh's presence, wherever he happens to be, affords a fair index to his popularity. His arrival in Bombay was witnessed, among others, by a large number of Pathans who had come over specially to welcome him, in the usual Pathan way, with scarcely a copper in their pockets for the return journey. But the gallant northerners had the privilege of returning home in the Commander-in-Chief special. At Simla Sir O'Moore had visitors from long distances, eager to renew their acquaintance with the veteran to whom they were drawn as if by a magnet. Equally warm was the welcome given to him by Simla society, culminating in the ovation he received from the Freemasons. And we now see him made much of at Rawalpindi and other important stations. What is the secret of these spontaneous demonstrations in his honour? In one word it is "sympathy." None who remembers Sir O'Moore's work at Poona after poor Mr. Rand's murder will hesitate to endorse this verdict. The present Commander-in-Chief of India is one of the few of his class, who love and serve the people at large, who work for them incessantly and are proud to associate themselves with all movements making for peace and progress. His appointment at this juncture is one of Lord Morley's best. As head of the Army General Creagh belongs to all India, not merely to Simla or Calcutta. He works as hard as any of his predecessors and yet makes time to come into personal contact with soldiers and civilians of sorts, from the highest to the humblest, and to learn from them what is likely to conduce to the general welfare of the country, and the welfare of the Native army in particular. He looks upon the sepoy as made of flesh and blood, like himself, and not as a machine to be worked ruthlessly whilst in service and thrown aside as an encumbrance when out of employ. And the sepoy knows this. He knows that his wants and requirements, and even those of his family, will receive attention, that he has only to go up to the "Jangi Lat Sahib" and to speak to him in his own vernacular, whatever it be to secure his personal sympathy. With this assurance to cheer him, the poor fellow will now, after many years, feel satisfied with his lot and look forward to something like a future after serving his country and his King on a pittance which is usually smaller than that earned by the average labourer in these days of industrial revival. Military service needs to be made attractive in India, and this the Commander-in-Chief is already endeavouring to do.

SAFETY AT PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Resolution issued last week regarding the safety of the public at places of amusement in Bombay would seem to be all that is needed in the matter. The existing rules and regulations are held by His Excellency to be quite adequate and the only fault lies in their administration. In future, as regards theatres the police officer in charge is made personally responsible for the exits being in working order, in fact, it is laid down that he must test each exit prior to the performance. The more important part of the Resolution however deals with cinematograph exhibitions. One has only to look at structures such as existed on the Maidan last year to see how little chance there would be of checking a conflagration should one break out and it is but reasonable that extra precautions should be taken. Bombay has already experienced one fire in this way and that accident taught its lesson, but individual caution in such matters—and we believe that the promoters of these entertainments in Bombay are cautious almost to a fault—is not sufficient and there is need not only of stringent rules but also of a stringent application of them. H. E. the Governor takes this view and orders are issued for the Commissioner of Police to draft conditions for embodiment in the licenses. It is suggested that these shall include that every electrical installation shall be passed by the Government Electrial Inspector, and that whatever the voltage, the Government Electrical Inspector, shall be free to enter the premises at any time and make any inspection of the fittings he desires, and that the license shall be liable to instant revocation if, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police acting on the advice of the Electrical Inspector, the installation is at any time dangerous and the licens. does not take immediate steps to remedy the defects The provision of fire extinguishers is also to be a "sine qua non" of the license and as an extra precaution two such extinguishers are to be held in readiness at the side of the machine, when working, to arrest any outbreak at the very commencement. Prevention is always better than cure and in future any persons who feel nervous—if such there be—will be able to enjoy the performances to the fullest in the knowledge that all that is humanly possible to ensure safety has been done.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. Husein Belgrami has had the honour of being the first Mahomedan nominated to a seat on the Secretary of State's Council. Mr. Belgrami level-headed man and promised to make his mark as an Indian member on the Council. Unfortunately, he is forced to resign his seat all too prematurely for considerations of health. It is not yet known if, when the vacancy is filled, the selection of a successor would be made from the Indian community. Lord Morley, when he first extended to our countrymen the cherished privilege of representing India in the Council, deliberately abstained from making a constitutional provision for ensuring to the Indians a definite number of seats in the Council. He contended that such a measure would put a premium on a separatist policy of unsavoury distinctions between the members of the ruled and the governing races. He deprecated the idea of reserving a specified number of seats for the Indians by special regulations on the additional ground that such a provision would debar their admittance beyond the prescribed number of seats. Lord Morley's first selection was made as vacancies occurred, from both the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities in conformity perchance with the policy which he inaugurated of keeping the balance even between the principal nationality of India and the other minor units of its population. If from the outset the seats for the Indian members are so distributed that a vacancy caused by a resigning Mahomedan member is filled from amongst the Moslem community and a seat vacated by a Hindu member from amongst the Hindus, it would, by usage and tacit consent, soon acquire the form of an established policy that the Council should at all times own in its personnel a certain number of members as special representatives of the two communities. Such a consummation would ill accord with Lord Morley's original decision which was to rid the nominations of all semblance of sectarianism. There are other minor but influential communities in India besides the Mahomedans, and if by usage or otherwise the separatist principle is once established, such communities would be debarred from entering the Council unless the Secretary of State is prepared to admit to it an indefinite number of Indians.

OUR RICKETTY HOUSES.

The "Parsi":—We referred in these columns a few weeks ago to the house-collapse season having passed. Unfortunately we were too sanguine. A wretched warren in Sarang Street, which had somehow survived the monsoon, suddenly returned to the dust from whence it sprang, in the early hours of Monday last. Five persons were killed with shocking mutilations; eight others were injured in varying degrees. Now this house was the property of the City Improvement Trust—bought for demolition, certainly, but declared quite recently by the Trust's engineers to be structurally safe, and let out to the unfortunate tenants. So the Trust have it on their records now that people have been killed by their failure both to supervise new buildings properly and to judge of the strength of old ones. That they have numerous properties, both old and new, still standing is no set off against this failure to protect tenants in others, and it is evident that a more rigid inspection is necessary if the Trust is to do all that is was formed to do. In the case of the Sarang Street house, a more competent inspection before purchase would not only have saved lives but would have saved the purchase-money expended on a structure that deserved only demolition. The tumbling down of houses in Bombay points to an unpardonable laxity in the administration of the building laws, and it is to be hoped that with these instances where the blame for the lives lost lies undeniably on the Improvement Trust, there will be a general waking up in this department. It is intolerable that in a city of the wealth and importance of Bombay the inhabitants should not be able to go to bed in the assurance that their houses are sufficiently stable to prevent any risk of becoming a miniature Messina before morning.

THE VICEROY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The "Indu Prakash":—We congratulate with all Moslems the Bombay Moslem League and Mohiuddin Rafiuddin on the gratification of their cherished desire of meeting the Viceroy in deputation and giving him a separate address of their own. We congratulate them still further on the sobriety and softness of the address they have given—in pleasing contrast as it was with the bellicose and impertinent phraseology with which the utterances of the League and its President and chief-workers have been hitherto so full, whether in regard to Government or to those who have opposed their sectarianism and resented their gross insults to non-Moslems.

THE LALCACA MEMORIAL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—As regards the form which the memorial should take, only one concrete suggestion was made at the meeting. Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal in a letter, which also offered a contribution of a thousand rupees, suggested that the fund should be invested and the interest devoted to the buying of gold, silver and nickel medals to be awarded to doctors and others who make special efforts to check, prevent or destroy malaria in any part of India. The idea is an excellent one in one way, but we think that it might be worked out differently with greater advantage, and we hope that our suggestion, will meet with the approval not only of the Committee but of Mr. Dalal, so that his contribution may still be available. Our idea is that a far more satisfactory way of commemorating Dr. Lalcaca, would be to found a scholarship for a post-graduate course for the special study of tropical disease, notably malaria. The present fund invested in the way suggested by Mr. Dalal would bring in a sum equal to about Rs. 60 a month per year, which should be increased if possible and would, we think, rapidly increase to Rs. 30,000 were a permanent scholarship fund to be endowed. We have named malaria as the subject of the post-graduate course, because it is one of most pressing importance, but this is a matter for consideration and it is possible that the late Dr. Lalcaca's medical brethren will be able to name some special study which was dear to his heart and which might be equally worthy of help in this way. But whatever the subject, we think the memorial should take such a form as to benefit India rather than the individual, even though the benefitting of the individual by the giving of medals would indirectly tend to stimulate energy in the fighting of malaria in this country.

BOGUS SWADESHI.

The "Rast Goftar":—Of late the country is inundated with Swadeshi patriots, and there is a rage for home-made products in its markets. The movement has brought grist to many a mill, so our quasi-patriot sings aloud his Swadeshi song and squeezes the dupe of his money. The movement is not many years old: it began with the proclamation of the Bengal partition. And, when we are told that there is a glut of unsold goods in shops and godowns we rub our eyes and shrug the shoulders. How came the exponents of industry to acquire their art within two or three years of the agitation? And what a phenomenal agility have they forsooth brought tot heir business,—organizing their trade, finding capital, and pushing it far ahead, sending foreign goods in heaps upon heaps as a drug in the market! We took it, first, as a sign of the times and read in the Swadeshi the industrial regeneration of the country. We thought the millenium was not far out of sight. Commercial bureaus, banking firms, co-operative societies, textile mills, factories and whatnot, are springing up like jungly mushrooms, and we invoke a blessing on the shareholders and wish them joy of their enterprise. The sharp practices of a notorious Bhattia swindler—a past-master in chicanery—have opened the eyes of Bombay and his wife. He has gone to his long account, but has left a host of victims to his fraud, mourning not his loss but his escape from the jail. He threw dust into the eyes of the people,—government officials, newspaper editors, financiers, expert businessmen, and capitalists, all blindfolded, paid him homage, and what was worse, paid him their money. And when we read flashy accounts of a Joint Stock Company proclaiming twenty and thirty per cent. dividend, one is inclined to cry "it is a d—fraud. There will be a slump before long, and the shares would not be worth the value of their paper." There is no system or regularity in the checking of accounts, and the auditors are nice easy-going fellows. It is no part of their business to watch the interests of the shareholders. And little wonder the people curse the swadeshi. It has opened a new avenue for spongers and sharpers, whose nefarious practices have brought the movement into disrepute. Examples are not wanting of Swadeshi stores foisting European goods as home-made products. The arm of the law must be lengthened to reach their fraudulent tactics.

GUJERATI PAPER AT THE LAST MATRICULATION.

The "Praja Bandhu":—As our readers are aware we have had to raise our voice more than once in these columns against the stiff and at times the out of the common character of the Gujerati question paper set at the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. It is, therefore, with no small satisfaction that we note that the Gujerati paper set at the recent Matriculation examination was taken as a whole quite a sensible one. While it was not ridiculously easy it was sufficiently stiff to test the general knowledge in Gujerati of the candidates. In fact it materially differed from those against which loud and bitter complaints were raised in the Press of this Presidency. There is an utter absence in it of any attempt at pedantry which formed more or less a marked characteristic of the latter. This is as it ought to be, and we are really pleased to find that the candidates at this year's Matriculation examination were fortunate in securing after all a sensible examiner in Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, who as a Gujerati scholar is too well known to require any further commendation at our hands.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, November 19.

Practically no information been recived from Lower Burma but there has been light rain in Upper Burma where the skies remain clouded the air is drier than usual at a few observatories in the United Provinces, the north-east of India and the Deccan.

The forecast.—No important changes are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north; the minimum is higher than usual nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Agra and Allahabad. Temperature is in slight excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Bikaner, Maximum temperature is above normal in Upper Sind and North Rajputana; the minimum is higher than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded round the Gulf of Cambay, in Cutch and at Dwarka. The air is damper at Bhuj and veraval but drier round the Gulf of Cambay and in the inland districts of Kathiawar. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Surat, Bhavnagar para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in excess only in the South Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues higher than usual in the Southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and dry and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VAGARIES OF LA MODE.

One is always coming up against the complaint that fashion is more exacting than ever, and that dress is increasing in price every year. This is essentially true, writes a London correspondent, but it is more or less due to one special cause above all the other lesser reasons which appear from time to time. London's hand is always on the pulse of Paris, and the changes in style are so rapid that to keep pace with the vagaries of La Mode requires a far larger wardrobe than was necessary even some ten or fifteen years ago. If the crinoline came back to-day, it is inconceivable that it would remain in vogue for the ten, twelve, or more years that it was in favour in its own day. The present style of chignon will probably be forgotten in a year, and our mothers wore it for almost a decade. People talk of morning and afternoon costumes, of motor and golf attire, of a little frock for this occasion, and a more elaborate costume for that, of a set of furs to match one hat and frock, and another set to match another, whereas in the old days it was "best" and "second best," a black silk in the wardrobe, and two or three dresses for evening wear. Instead of the Saratoga trunks and the luggage de luxe which are piled up in front of the hotel entrances nowadays, one hair trunk and a miniature bonnet-box carried everything madame required, and even the crinoline was mysteriously doubled up into its recesses.

INFLUENCE OF THE "DRESS" PLAY.

Perhaps the modern plays have something to do with the larger ideas we have gained nowadays. The couturieres who are responsible for what is known as a "dress" play spare no pains to make their creations as beautiful as though they were to be dissected under the most powerful lenses. There is nothing meretricious about the exquisite confections, which will lead the fashion and which are made up of the finest materials instead of what will merely pass for them in artificial light. In big London houses devoted to modes there is often a tiny stage fitted with footlights with a space in front reserved for the "audience." Here no daylight is allowed to penetrate, and in this retreat the actress can make her choice and judge of the effect as easily as if she were in the theatre itself. Beautiful models are swept up and down the stage on mannequins who have learnt the art of movement and carriage as closely as any actress and under the aegis of the head of the establishment and in this manner some of the most beautiful schemes of the season are launched. Women's eyes are educated by these stage garments to know what is good anent dress and the demand naturally grows out of the supply.

CHEAPER CLOTHES.

But if wardrobes are distinctly larger, the items are cheaper The ready-made costume has never risen to such heights of excellence as it has this year. The shopper may spend a shilling or a pound, but the smiles and attention of the foreman and his underlings, which in olden days were reserved for "our best customers," are distributed evenly to all. Courtesy and comfort are the bywords of the modern shop, and if the purchaser spends more on her clothes, tempted thereto by the attractions to right and left and on all sides of her, she gets better value for her money than she ever did before. Frequent sales are forced upon the purveyors of modern "dry goods" from the very fact that their clients are no longer satisfied to be behind the times, and those who were a couple of seasons in arrears can take up a position a pace or two behind the vanguard by buying judiciously and at enormous reductions at the sales.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 20th November.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice this afternoon (Saturday the 20th instant.)
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3 8 p. m.
2 There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th November.
625 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing, Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 21st instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a. m. sharp,

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.
Bombay, 20th November.

524.—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.
Monday 22nd inst.—Lecture on Outposts at the Government Telegraph Office (Top Floor North End) at 6-30 p m.
All ranks are invited to attend.
II. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p.m.
Wednesday 24th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c. Sections 70 92 Combined Training 1905
Friday 26th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6 30 p. m.
525.—Musketry. Sunday 21st inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for "D" Coy for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 45 a. m.
526.—Resignation.—No. 5358 Cadet C. Mulroney H Coy having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps.
527.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—
No. 6804 Vol. A. B. Brown, No. 6805 Vol. G. A. Arklie and No. 6806 Vol. J. Pink.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

At the Tittaghar Riot appeals on Friday, Mr. Gordon, District Judge, Alipore, acquitted Raghu Nundon Sahu and seven others of the first batch of prisoners on the ground that the evidence was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Hykes having retired from Government service, Mr. Rowlands is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway. Mr. Hadow thus remains as manager of the B. G. J. P. Railway, pending a final decision upon Sir I. R. Wynne's report.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

WEEPING ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS

Never Without Irritation—Was Told He Could Not be Cured—At One Time Pain and Burning Barred Sleep—Could Hardly Walk and was Becoming Quite Weak.

ECONOMICALLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is now nearly twenty years since I was first attacked with weeping eczema on the leg, just above the ankle, which the doctors informed me I should never get rid of. During that time I have never known what it is to be without irritation. The last attack which lasted for nearly three months was the worst of all. I could get no ease or sleep at night through the agony. I underwent treatment by a doctor but could get no relief, so left off going. The pain was so intense toward night that I could scarcely walk home and the burning sensation when in bed was intolerable. I began to feel quite weak for want of proper rest.

"My daughter mentioned a case of a man who had an attack of eczema on the chest and arms and after spending a lot with doctors, etc., was perfectly cured after using one set of the Cuticura Remedies. So I sent for a set (consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent Pills) and after using them the first time I had a good night's sleep and from that time have entirely lost the pain. The sores healed up and I continued the Cuticura Ointment for about a fortnight longer and have taken the Cuticura Pills nightly till the bottle was emptied and the eczema has entirely disappeared. I have at least two thirds of the Ointment left. I can from personal experience recommend the Cuticura Remedies as an economical and effective treatment.

"My wife has also used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for chafing and two applications have entirely cured her. I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Remedies and shall not be without them in the house. S. C. Markquick, 90, Albert Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., England, June 16 and July 6, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent Pills to Purify the Blood. A Single set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; America, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post free from London Depot. Liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on Diseases of the Skin.

The Cake-making of to-day
is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.
And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of textureand flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown & Polson.
Many interesting recipes in every tin.

FOR Kadi.
CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

D R.W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

(Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.
DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor

sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. B. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. G. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

Address:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggists and Chemists.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
English double Barrels Breech Loaders from £4-15-0 upwards.
Single Barrels, Double Breech Loaders from £3-15-0 upwards.
Send for Illustrated Price List, Testimonials, Etc., to
J. G. [illegible] & Co.,
Gunsmiths, Grocers, etc.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN BURMA.

Leading Conspirators Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, November 19.

The report of an attempted rising recently made at Yamethin has reached Rangoon. A village belonging to Taunga Otha gave out that he was the younger brother of Thonisi Mintha and had escaped when the latter was killed by order of the Theebaw. He had no credentials whatever to prove the truth of his story, but he managed to find a number of persons to believe in his claims. His most active agents were Maung Thit She an ex-Sergeant of Police and his wife. Their first scheme was to attack on Mandalay. The conspirators gave out that they had a large following in other districts and Maug Thet She promised to gather sufficient forces to place the Nantha in possession of the fort that however failed and they attempted to transfer their schemes to Yamethin and attack the police station, cut the railway line at two stations above and below Yamethin town and, having surprised and obtained arms from the civil police, to attack the Military police. A number of men from two or three villages joined in the scheme.

With a view to making the Mintha's followers proof against gun shot a number of magic squares consisting of letters of the alphabet were written on pieces of tissue paper and distributed. These pieces had to be burnt and ashes is swallowed, the result being to make the patients proof against gun-shot. Medicine was also distributed for making men proof against sword cut and tatooing was resorted to with similar purposes. A chicken was treated with the medicine and then a slash made at its head with a dah. Some of the men who had been tattooed also tested the efficacy of the treatment against sword cut but similarly experienced disappointments. Mintha got together some fifty adherents and all arrangements were made for attacking police station.

The authorities had however notice of the various movements of Mintha and his followers and frustrated the attempt by arresting him. The leading conspirators have been arrested and sent up for trial.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE SEQUEL.

Suits for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Many civil suits for damages are being instituted at Midnapore as a result of the conspiracy case. Babu Peary Lal Das, father of Santosh, has filed a suit before the Subordinate Judge claiming Rs.10,000 from Mr. Weston, I. C. S., Deputy Superintendent, Moulavie Haq and Inspector Lal Mohan Gama for malicious prosecution.

SERIOUS RIOT AT JOYNAGOR.

One Ringleader Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Reports have been received to-day of a serious riot attended with murder has occurred at Joynagor, a village in 24-Parganas. It arose out of a quarrel between cultivators over a plot of land, the two parties being headed by rich Mahomedans, Omer Jan taking one side and Esop Shaik taking another. Both the parties remonstrated with one another in removing the crops when a terrible fight ensued as there were hired ruffians on both sides. Esop was killed in the fray and several men of both sides were seriously injured, the police having got scent hurried to the spot and arrested a number of culprits against whom charges are being framed.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald arrived in Calcutta this afternoon. Mr. Macdonald had an interview with Messrs. Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose.

Mr. Arabindo Ghosh will have an interview with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald M. P. to-morrow. Mr. Macdonald will be given a river party to which all leading men of the town will be bidden.

ALLEGED MURDER OF STEP-MOTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Another case of murder has been reported to the Alipur District Police to-day in which a stepmother is the victim. Deceased was a Mahomedan woman of young years who had contracted an enmity with the children of her husband's first wife, one of whom Naloo by name one night entered the bed room of his stepmother and murdered her in cold blood. The Police have arrested the culprit.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Accused Runs away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Mr. Jenkins, Engineer of the Kerosin Depot of Budge Budge who is in employ of Messrs. Graham and Co., has been charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur with criminal breach of trust. The accused has absconded and a proclamation has been issued against him.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

MR. W. HASEN, Collector of Bombay, writes to us: "I shall be obliged if you will draw the attention of Mahomedan electors qualified to vote for an additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council to the fact that nomination papers will be supplied by the Collector of Bombay to any elector asking for the same at the Town Hall. Nomination papers must be presented for attestation on the 29th November."

THE Maharaja of Tipperah will be formally installed by Sir Lancelot Hare on 25th instant.

MAJOR R. H. ELLIOT I.M.S., Superintendent of the Madras Opthalmic Hospital who had been to the Punjab on special duty returned to Madras on Friday.

MR. FAIRBANKS AT CALCUTTA.

View on Indian Administration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, lately Vice-President, arrived in Calcutta and was interviewed. As regards the Government of the country Mr. Fairbanks said :—"It seems to be proceeding on broad principles. It is undoubtedly doing much to advance the material welfare of the people. My observations on this subject are based by the way on my own observations and upon the actual facts which have been brought to my knowledge and I applaud most heartily the experiments now in course of development towards local self-Government.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have forwarded their views on the Electricity Bill to the Government of Bengal. The Chamber have no hesitation in strongly supporting the suggestion that the administration and the Act should be centralized in Governor General in Council. This opinion is strongly held by the Chamber and the Committee regret that the Government of India have not seen their way to adopt the proposal. The latter adds unless the law is administered by one central authority. It is defficient to see how all the essentials particularly that of expedition can be secured and the Committee of the Chamber are convinced that they can only be secured by providing that the Government shall be that authority. In conclusion the Chamber refer to the purchase clauses sections five (6) and 7 which appear in them to be needlessly arbitrary and in some respects unjust.

ACCIDENT ON CALCUTTA RACECOURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

A serious accident occurred on the Calcutta Racecourse this morning about 8-30. Mr. Hales, of 233 Lower Circular Road, was riding past south-west crossing when another horse ridden by Mr. C. O. Slacke of the United Service Club, caused the former to swerve on to the rails. Mr. Hales was thrown violently against the rails receiving a complicated fracture of the knee. Dr. Caddy who was on the course at the time rendered assistance and Mr. Hales was promptly removed to the General Hospital, where he is detained.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Sir William Emerson who is coming in connection with Victoria Memorial Hall is expected to reach Calcutta about the 15th instant and so far only four tenders have been received for the construction of the hall the one being from the well known English farm of builders.

PLAGUE IN NAGPUR.

Epidemic Dying Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Plague mortality during this week has considerably gone down. The daily mortality is below twenty. The total number of deaths rom plague from 9thJuly up to date is 6,238 of which in July was 6, in August 171, in September 1,723, in October 3,525 and till 19th November 813. It is hoped that people will return to the citywithin a fortnight. For the last three days there was no fire.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.

Half Yearly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

The directors' report of the Bengal Coal Co., has been issued from which it appears after payment of Rs. 1,44,466-9 for road cess, income tax, commission to staff, directors' and auditors' fees, the revenue account shows a surplus of Rs. 8,93,668-7 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last half year and sundry adjustments viz, Rs. 1,66,975-9-2, total Rs. 10,60,644-0-2. After transferring for depreciation of block Rs. 1,09,062-4-10, depreciation of steamers Rs. 11,000, total Rs. 1,20,062-4-11, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 9,40,571-11-4, which it is proposed should be appropriated as follows:—In the payment of a dividend of Rs. 25 per share at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum Rs 750,000 and to carry forward to next half year, Rs. 1,90,681-11-4.

THE Workington Iron and Steel Company are reported to be taking over the principal Manganese mines in Mysore State.

RAO BAHADUR M. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, and the appointment has given general satisfaction. He is a shrewd business man, and has rendered many public services in Madura and Madras. He is a descendant of a Kandyan family, which gave rulers to Ceylon at one time.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & Co.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir R. M. Dané resigns the Indian Civil Service from the 20th ultimo.

Captain C. L. Peart, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, has reverted to Military employ.

I. M. S. Postings :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Thompson is posted to Madras; Major W. D. Sutherland to the Central Provinces; and Captain N. M. Wilson and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Grainger to Military employ; the last named permanently.

Archdeacon A. G. Luckman of Calcutta has one year's leave from the 15th instant.

The Revd B. B. Carter is posted to the Nasirabad Chaplaincy vice the Revd. Kitchin resigned.

I. M. S. Captains C. G. Shaw and J. S. O. Neill revert to military employ.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is confirmed.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Captains J. S. Rush and J. W. Turner are confirmed as Inspectors of Explosives in India.

Mr. F. Hannyngton Postmaster-General, United Provinces, has thirteen months' leave, Mr. G.R. Clarke succeeding him.

Mr D. J. Murtrie officiates as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, vice Mr. Thomson on deputation.

Mr. W. Maxwell, Postmaster General, Bombay, gazetted to officiate as Secretary to Government of India in the Department of Commerce Industry, vice Mr. B. Robertson granted three months' leave from 3rd proximo.

Restrictions are imposed upon the importation within India of cocaine and other varieties of this dangerous drug and postal officers are authorized to search for it in mails.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. P. Shairp is appointed Assistant Secretary, Government of India, for Military Finance.

Major F. W. Bagshawe is appointed Military Deputy Accountant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified :—Mr. T. A. C. Forbes to the United Provinces.

Mr. H. R. Roe to be D. S. P., Central India Agency Police.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds to be Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey to be Resident at Gwalior.

Mr. P. J. G. Pon to be Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province with Mr. S. E. Pears as Assistant Secretary.

Captain R. Garrett to be Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Captain C. G. Ames, to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Infantry.

Major P. T. A. Spence to be Additional Commissioner, Ajmer.

Captain R. A. Yule to be Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser to be District Judge, Banu and Dera Ismail Khan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Dracott Lacey is appointed Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Bengal.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hodson to be Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant G. F. Hastings to be Captain.

Mr. J.B Brunyate, C.S., is gazetted Secretary to Government of India, Military Finance Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. W. B. Livesay has four months' extension of leave at Home.

The services of Assistant Engineer E. T. Palmer are dispensed with on account of ill health.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. E. Blakeman, Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has one year's leave. Mr. H. N. Nene to act.

Mr. K. N. Knox reverts to Central Provinces. Messrs. R. J. Blackadder and J. C. Mitra are posted as Assistant Comptroller General.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 13th November report that rainfall was heavy in some parts of the country and whether was generally cloudy. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactorily and autumn crops are being harvested. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 17th November :—

Slight rain Kolhapur. Rain needed parts Kanara Deccan, Bijapur. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Poona, Kolhapur, slightly damaged insects Hyderabad, Karnatak. Kolhapur, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvest progressing everywhere. Rabi sowing general. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parker, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Threshing in progress parts Sind, Thana, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts West Khandesh, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Hyderabad, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, risen Sukkur, Panch Mahals, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 3 to 5, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 12 to 29 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent. more than normal to 17 per cent less and Deccan 15 per cent. more to 13 per cent' less.

RAINFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 19.

The rainfall of the week was above the average in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam. No important change has been introduced in the departures from the normal of the rainfall for the period commencing on the 30th April 1909. An excess of 20 or more per cent. is still shown for the Bay Islands, Bengal Proper, Rajputana, the East and North of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and a similar difference for the Central Provinces, Central India, the North Madras Coast and Baluchistan.

THE Mysore durbar have sent Home one of the young officials of the State with a scholarship to study co-operative credit with a view to further developing this useful movement in Mysore.

THE year's batch of recruits, some fifteen in number, from Home for the Indian Forest Department arrive in India next month and will be posted as Assistant Conservators.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

THE following gentlemen will represent the Lusitanian Sporting Club in the Hockey matches against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Saturday) [illegible] (to-morrow), Sunday, against the 119th Maharattas at Santa Cruz :—

Goalkeeper : J. P. Braganca ; full backs : S. D'Silva, D. G. D'Souza; half backs: F. G. Mendonca, T. Athaides, R. Athaides; forwards: J. F. Pais, C. D'Souza, N. D'Souza, W. Braganca, and A. Saldanha ; Reserves : M. Dias and F. Continho.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 19.

To-day's game in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament was between the 13th Hussars from Secunderabad and the All Blacks comprised for the most part of local youths. The Hussars were defeated by 5 goals to 3.

PROPOSED ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 19.

It proposed to hold an All India Hockey Tournament at Allahabad during the week 21st to 26th February 1910. The preliminary round if any being played on the 18th and 19th of the previous week. Objections to these dates will be considered if sent to the Honorary Secretary at an early date.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS.—To be sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire	R. H. H. Hopkins and Mjr Muter, R.E.	18 51	10 1	9 5
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes	21 1	12 53	10 2
Eileen IV	R. W. Fisher	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course : Com Vessel, to South Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Com. Vessel thence Mark Buoy to Port and Com. Vessel = 11·46 miles. Time limit—6-15 p.m.

"B" CLASS.—To be sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	0 50	Officers Gloucesters. E.Y. Watson,
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall
Erin	0 50	Col Mead.
Peewit	10 50	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	15 0	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course : Com Vessel to S. K. Buoy to Port thence Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence N. K. Buoy to Starboard to Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard to Com Vessel = 9·99 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS.—To be sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	2 25	Officers 116th Mahrattas.
Maud	0 48	Officers R. E.
Chitha	1 37	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	2 25	C.N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	10 30	R. Walker.
Jean	10 30	B. C. Reade.

Course : Com. Vessel to Mark Buoy leaving to Port thence Middle Ground Buoy, to Port thence to Com. Vessel to Tucker Beacon, to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel = 9·67 miles. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Nov. 19.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th November, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Agabeg, Mrs F J
Agabeg, Miss S F P
Arbuthnot, Miss M
Agarwala, Mrs M L and child
Agarwala, Miss
Arbuthnot, Mr W J
Brownlee, Major and Mrs D Arcy
Beadnell, Mr C B
Beadnell, Capt and Mrs N G
Blofield, Miss
Baldray, Mrs
Barber, Mrs
Brodie, Miss
Chunkerbutty, Mr A W G
Coutts, Mr E G
Coode, Mr and Mrs J M and 3 children
Crosswell, Mr F W
Cowie, Mrs
Colville, Miss
Clarke, Lt L C
Chester, Mr E F S
Crichton, Mr A B
Dillon, Miss
Daavis Simon, Mr H G de Coch, Mr J K
Evans, Mr and Mrs D J and child
Eggar, Miss H
Eslmann, Mr F J
Eggar, Mr and Mrs H C
Furze, Mr S
Fauldo, Mrs B
Fauldo, Miss S A
Gordon, Mrs R G
Green, Mr A M
Graham, Mr Ernest
Geldart, Mr and Mrs W
Giles, Lt Col Mrs and Miss
Glover, Miss
Godwin, Miss F M
Hart, Mr and Mrs H E and infant
Harnett, Mrs and infant
Haig, Mr and Mrs P B and infant
Hooker, Miss
Harvey, Capt A W M
Harding, Mrs
Hadow, Mr H C
Hogan, Mrs and Miss W
Hungerford Morgan, Mr C
Hungerford Morgan, Mrs and 2 children
Irvin, Rev Ronalds
Johnson, and Mr and P
Jacob, Mrs
Kasim, Mr E
Killingenstein, Mr S
Kember, Mrs
Leitch, Mrs J
Lachlan, Mrs E M
Maclean, Mrs A H
McIntosh, Mrs and child
Mrs Roper's child and nurse
Mull, Mrs
Mallett, Miss G
McLeod Master T
McLeod, Miss M
Mrs P H Haig's nurse
Muspratt, Mrs Y E and 2 infants
Montgomery, Maj T R
Mc Kie, Mr R
Moxon, Mr
Mc Curdu, Mrs D T
Mc Donald, Miss
Mc Ewin, Mr B C
Mrs Leitch's child
Newby, Miss M M
Orr, Miss N
Pratt, Mr C H
Power, Mrs and child
Power, Mrs F M
Peaty, Mrs
Padfield, Miss M M A
Pijatt, Mr T
Price, Mr Vernon
Price, Miss G
Price, Miss D
Qunland, Mr G
Quigley, Mr
Rogers, Mrs L
Radcliffe, Mr and Mrs S
Roughton, Mr N J
Roberts, Dr Digby
Roberts, Mrs and Miss
Starforth, Mr A W
Smith, Mr P C
Shrajer, Mr J
Turkhud, Mr D A
Thomas, Mr C F
Taylor, Mr W H
Thompson, Mr J
Uttley, Mr H
Willcocks, Lt Col A J and Mrs and Miss
Walker, Miss B
Wraith, Miss G
Wilson, Mr and Mrs H M and infant
Webb, Miss Rose
Whitley, Miss Mabel
Wood, Mr Alfred
Whitehurst, Miss E B
Wray, Mr H
Wood, Mr E L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alderson, Genl E H
Alderson, Mrs
Alben, Lady
Alben, Miss
Arbuthnot, Mr J C
Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C H A
Annandale, Dr N
Armstrong, Miss
Adam, Mr J B
Agabeg, Mr Alfred
Agabeg, Mrs Alfred
Arathoon, Mr
Banajee, Miss B P F
Boyl, Mrs Chas
Belfield, Mr J
Bell, Mr C L
Burchell, Miss
Beresford, Mr Herbert
Boyd, Capt H J
Barlow, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Brooke, Miss
Bobcier, Mr R
Bunbury, Col and Mrs V
Burton, Mr A
Bardswell, Mr H J
Bicknell, Mr H
Banting, Mr S A
Barrow, Mr J R
Bobram, Mr R B B
Chowdhury Mr and Mrs S C
Coleman, Mr F M
Cramp, Mr L M
Chapman, Mr W G
Carey, Rev and Mrs W
Cooke, Capt and Mrs A F
Cramp, Mrs L M
Inman, Dr and Mrs
Johnstone, Mr W C
Knowles, Mr and Mrs
Kavanah, Mr Thos
Kelly, Major G H F
Kendall, Mr R H
Levy, Mr M
Lowndes, Mr G R
Lyon, Mr Jas
Lindsay, Mr R L
Miller, Mr W
McCowan, Mr and Mrs C H
Maynard, Mr and Mrs M
Mitchell, Mrs A E
Mac Lean, Lt and Mrs G
Mitsangs, Mrs
Molesworth, Mrs W J
Neilson, Mr J and Mrs
Nolan, Mr and Mrs W J
O'Brien, Mr M
Orr, Mr W
Peck, Major E S
Petit, Mr H F
Payne, Mrs K J
Paget, Sir E
Pritchett, Mr C E D
Preston, Mr F J
Petit, Sir Dinshaw
Petit, Lady and 2 children
Russell, Mr E W S
Roberts, Mr S G
Randle, Miss D
Raimer, Major and Mrs H
Rose, Mr and Mrs F C
Rhodes, Mr
Reynolds, Mr
Robertson, Mr Hugh
Roper, Mrs
Biddell, Mr W
Rose, Mr G F
Sarof, Master H M
Sprott, Miss
Scots, Mr J M
Stansfield, Mr L
Sime, Mr H St J
Sinanides, Mr B
Sethna, Mr F C
Schwarzbach, Mr
Styan, Mr H S
Trew, Mr R F J
Taylor, Mr G
Thornton, Mr and Mrs E
Turner, Mr and Mrs G D
Turnbull, Lt B
Veasey, Mr H C
Veasey, Mrs H C
Veasey, Miss G
Webster, Mr S
Willcocks, Mrs W
Watson, Mr Cecil
Wills, Mr C V
Woolcombe, Mrs R G
Weston, Mr G A
Were, Maj H W
Wood, Mr R A

FROM BRINDISI.

Brittain, Mr S S
Campbell, Mr A
Doake, Mr R B
Gordon, Mr R D
Horne, Capt A Milne
Kennedy, Mr Pringle
Lunt, Mr F W
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs J
Moritz, Mr A
Spalding, Capt W B
Somon, K C V O Sir Felix
Somon, Lady

FROM PORT SAID.

Cavadia, Mr J
Chauncy, Mr and Mrs G
Xydis, Mr and Mrs G and 2 infants

FOR KARACHI.

Anderson, Mr D E
Anderson, Miss
Boyd, Mr A E
Bussy, Mr C
Berry, Miss
Billington, Mrs W H and infant
Brice, Mrs M A
Brice, Mr J N
Battey, Major and Mrs
Boyd, Mr A E
Dempsey, Mrs J J child ren and infant
Dolphin, Mr V O
Fraser, Mrs and Miss
Furley, Mr H D
Gompertz, Miss D
Griffiths, Mr D
Helms, Mr H
Jones, Lt Gevin
Mathews, Mrs Hudson
Christopher, Lt L da L
Read, Lt A M
Stuart, Capt A G
Smith, Mrs D and infant
Thompson, Miss
Timine, Mr
Twigg, Lt Col R H
Westlands, Miss
Wright, Mr and Mrs Gordon
Wilkin, Mr G

Per s.s. "Koerber," Nov. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Arnold, Mr and Mrs F
Burns, Mr C L
Bernart, Miss
Bielby, Dr Miss
Chaubal, Mr M B
Dunk, Mr H R
Francis, Miss
Franenfelder, Mr J
Godbole, Mr R P
Giles, Mr C D
Huber, Mr R
Hogg, Major T C
Horsburgh Major and Mrs R
Henderson, Col and Mrs T H
Horst, van der Mrs
Hill, Miss A G
Hagdern, Revd E
Jutte, Miss E, 2 children and infant
Janni, Mr
Kaluz, Mr
Kerschis, Revd M
Lorbeer, Miss M
Mu Ilges, Mr W
Mc Leaning, Mrs, child and infant
Moll, Mrs
Moll, Miss
Mc Iver, Mrs D C
Mc Iver, Miss C L
Mc Iver, Miss F
Mac Nee, Mrs
Mabringer, Miss
Mac Quoid, Major
Madan, Mr J A
Nathan, Mrs
Nathan, Miss
Nowrojee, Mr and Mrs
Patel, Mr and Mrs K C
Poetz, Mr W
Ruggebergh, Mr and Mrs
Regenhardt Mrs
Roseveare, Miss
Rosenthal, Mr
Shepherd, Lt C. J.
Sparling, Lt S J B
Steichen, Revd A
Salkald, Capt H M
Sheerazee, Mr G H
Sathe, Mr J L
Stauber, Revd and Mrs and child
Thurn, Count
Uzel, Professor and Mrs H
Winterstein, Mr and Mrs
Wadia, Mr N J
Williamson, de Mr G
Williamson, Miss G
Williamson, Miss V
Williamson, Miss M
Zeisler, Mr J

Per s.s. "Nassilia," Nov. 21.

Aitken, Miss J A
Bawden, Mr H E
Benswell, Mr W S
Birt-Ulph, Mrs
Birt-Ulph, Miss E K
Clarke, Rev H G B
Crawshaw, Mr H
Darwin, Mr J H
Davies, Miss M H
Denning, Mr H
Dixon John Mr A G St
Dixon Miss K
Dunbury, Mr B H
Dunbury, Mrs
Geffert Mrs G G
Geffert, Miss E C
Goodbody, Capt G M
Goodbody, Mrs
Hall, Miss J E
Hollister, Miss J E
Hampson, Mr S
Hampson, Mrs and infant
Harwood, Mr H
Jack, Mr A P
Jolly, Mr E H P
Kingston, Mrs M E
Kirby, Mrs and 2 Children
Kirby, Miss D
McCunn, Miss E
Morrison, Mr W D
Roberts, Miss C E
Robson, Mrs C G and infant
Robinson, Dr J
Robinson, Mrs
Robinson, Master M and infant
Roome, Maj H N
Pearse, Lt A B E
Sharp, Mr F E
John, Mrs St
Trevor Roper Mr C H
Trueman, Capt H J H
Watt, Mr G
Wishart, Miss A R
Wood, Mr C Fr
Wylde, Capt L F
Wylde Mrs and infant

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "Malwa," Nov. 20.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Malwa," Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Ashworth, Miss F M E
Barlett, Miss E S
Bartow, Maj and Mrs T S and infant
Begg, Mr and Mrs H C
Benson, Mr and Mrs T and 3 children
Best, Mr Duncan
Bion, Miss M
Birdwood, Mrs W R
Bliss, Mr
Bradshaw, Mr J P
Brotherton, Miss I
Brocklesley-Davies, Rev. E, Mrs and child
Bruce, Mr E H
Buller, C I E, Mr R Hughes
Campbell, Capt W L
Carden, Maj R R
Carew-Smyth, Mrs E O
Carmichael, Mr G and Maid
Clarke, Miss G E
Coates, Mrs Everard
Cockshutt, Mr and Mrs W Foster
Corstorphan, Mr Norman
Cormach, Mr J
Conty, Mrs
Coutts, Mrs Alexander and 2 children
Crebbin, Mrs
DeSouza, Rev J B B
Desmier, Mr C E
Dewey, Miss D D
Dixon, Mr J G
Doyle, Mr E E
Draco tt, Mr H D
Dumphy, Miss
Drake-Brockman, Mr and Mrs D L
East, Miss
Fisher, Miss
Fontiroig, Mr J
Ford, Mr A C
Fowle, Mr F C
Gamble, Mrs
Gaved, Mr T D
Gayer, Mrs W A and child
Gordon, Mr F F
Guyatt, Mr W E
Hall, Mr and Mrs
Hancock, Maj and Mrs F de B
Hargreaves, Mrs
Hathaway, Mr B W
Haythorne, Mr
Hendlam, Mrs J E W
Hensley, Miss C V
Hensley, Miss E M
Hewitt, Mrs and Miss and Maid
Hindley, Mr C M, Mrs and child
Hobbs, Miss
Hogg, Mrs A G
Hopkins, Mr G A
Horsburgh, Mr J
Hull, Miss E G
Humphrey, Mrs J S and 2 infants
Hutton, Mr and Mrs G A
James, Miss J E
James, Mr F
Jenkins, Mr B
Johnston, Maj and Mrs H W
Jerwood, Miss
Keen, Capt W J
Leigh Hunt, Mr P
Luxton, Mr F W
Lyon, Hon Mr P C and Mrs
Masintyre, Mr D
Madaran, Mr F L
Mackeson, Mr J P
Magrath, Maj H A F Mrs and infant
Malet, Mr C H
Marsh, Mr H F
Martin, Miss E A
McNeill, Mr and Mrs J S
Mercer, Maj and Mrs W H
Moore, Mr C A St George
Montgomery, Dr Miss E A
Murray, Mr and Mrs J
Nareing Rev Mr
Newman, Mr H L
Peart, Capt C L
Pease's Nurse Mrs and 2 children
Peregrine, Mr and Mrs D and infant
Powell, Miss
Raitt, Lt-Col H and Mrs
Raitt, 2 Misses
Reid, Miss A C
Ross-Keppel, Sir G
Rosenthal, Mr V
Rudolf, Prof Norman
Rust, Mr Julian
Rylance, Miss M
Schembry, Mr, Mrs and child
Schuler, Mr Hans R, Mrs and infant and Ayah
Sladen, Mrs
Smith, Mr A D
Soutar, Mr and Mrs Alex
Spence, Mr A
Squire, Mr E Hutton
Steen, Miss Mary
Tibbits, Mrs K E
Tating, Miss
Tyndale Biscoe, Rev C E Mrs, child and infant
Tyson Wolff Er.
Wanton, Miss
Waterfield, Mr E H
White, Maj and Mrs W E
Whitehead, Miss L
Wickam, Miss
Wickam, Mrs and M R

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct 30.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Navy Nursing Service—Miss E A McIntyre has been appointed nursing sister on probation.

War office, Nov. 2.

The undermentioned Ruling Chief in India is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army :—Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakub Khan, of Sachin Nov 3.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. C. R R McGrigor, C B., from an assistant quartermaster-general, to be a brigadier-general in charge of Administration, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Major-Gen. R C Maxwell, C B., who has vacated that appointment on promotion Oct 28. Major G J Farmar, the Worcestershire Regt., from a General Staff officer third grade, at Headquarters, to be a brigade major, vice Capt H B Des V Wilkinson, the Durham Light Inf whose tenure of that appointment has expired Oct 26. Capt H F V Greer, Royal Field Reserve Art., to be aide-de-camp extra to Brevet Col Sir H E MacGlalum, G C M G aide-de-camp to the King, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon Oct. 19.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut on probation A S Hoare to be second lieutenant Nov 2.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut D K MacK Herapath is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 6.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Capt the Hon A M R Bingham retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 3.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Supernumerary Capt R Lambert, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice C J McI Lomer, seconded Sept 7.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Gentleman Cadet T W Best, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G R Macleod, resigned Nov 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:— C J C Maunsell, vice A Houstoun, promoted Oct. 10 ; N R Davidson, vice L D Vernon Oct. 11 ; the Hon. D A Forbes, vice H H Bond, promoted Oct. 13 ; Supernumerary Lieut. H R Arton is restored to the Establishment, vice A O Boyd, seconded Oct. 26 ; Capt. L. D. Vernon to be adjutant, vice N R Davidson Oct. 11.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. A ff Powell. D.S.O., on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List ; Major L D Jackson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice A ff Powell, D.S.O. Nov. 2 ; Supernumerary Lieut. Percival is restored to the Establishment, vice C H Reynolds, appointed to the Heng Kong Singapore Battalion Oct. 9.

Hong Kong Singapore Batt.—Havildar-Major Jagat Singh to be jemadar, in succession to Subadar Lal Singh, retired Nov. 3.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut Sir L C W Alexander, Bart, resigns his commission Nov 3.

Coldstream Guards—Capt E T H Hanbury-Tracy is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill health Oct 14; Second Lieut W T Towers-Clark to be lieutenant, vice A E Watts-Russell, promoted July 20.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut C T S Cogan to be lieutenant, vice S H Kershaw, promoted Sept 1.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut D G H H Scott-Tucker to be lieutenant, vice F H Feneran, promoted Sept 18 ; Gentleman Cadet F C C Briggs, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, en augmentation Nov. 3.

The Devonshire Regt—Capt M H Grant retires on retired pay Nov 3.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut G C Stubbs to be adjutant, vice Capt G H Walford Nov 1.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut A G Smith to be lieutenant, vice E F Grant-Dalton, promoted Oct 3.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Capt S F Hammick retires on retired pay Nov 3.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Lieut J L G Carter is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Oct 16.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—J C Hooper, vice C A Wilkinson, appointed adjutant, 3rd batt: P R C Groves adjutant, 4th batt, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 March 29.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Second Lieut H J Segrave to be lieutenant, vice P T Hogan, admitted to the

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1909.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

TO-DAY is the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Mountstuart Elphinstone, a name pre-eminent among Anglo-Indian statesmen and specially venerated on our side of the country and particularly in this capital of Western India. The present year has been very rich in great anniversaries. But none of these anniversaries touch us in Bombay so closely as this one of Mountstuart Elphinstone. To Indians, he has long stood as the type of everything that is best and most progressive in British Rule, and the highest praise they can give to any of his successors takes the form of saying that the latter approaches most nearly their great exemplar. To the people he was the very embodiment of British justice which he tempered by all the mercy that was possible under the hard circumstances of the time. And it is this combination of justice and mercy in executive administration that made him so popular with the people, who were strangers to both under their own Mahratta rule from which they passed to the British under his fostering care. To his own people Elphinstone is the type of the best administrator who is also a statesman of the first rank, a practical and successful ruler who showed, in handling the problems of his day, a shrewd foresight far in advance of his times and justified by the succeeding generations. In this combination of rare administrative skill and success, with a wise political sagacity and statesmanship, he was very nearly unique ; and it is very creditable to the Company as well as to the Crown authorities that they saw the value of the services he had rendered and should have been very eager to benefit by them in a higher and more extended sphere. But it is a matter of great regret that after having ruled over this Presidency, he steadily and persistently declined to serve the Empire any further, though at the time of retirement, he was only forty-eight.

In this matter it is very hard to forgive him for foregoing the splendid post of responsibility, for when he would not go, the Peel Ministry appointed Lord Auckland and the humiliation that India had to undergo as the final result of the Afghan policy of adventure for which that weak Governor-General was responsible, is too well known. The plea of ill-health was not seriously meant by him. He does not seem to have realised the situation in India. An undue want of ambition is usually laid to his charge, and he admits it when he records the refusal in his diary for 1835: "If I refuse the offer and a period of interest and glory follows in India, I shall not easily acquit myself in my own mind from the charges of laziness and pusillanimity, or at least, want of enterprise. I ought to remember, however, that in these days glory is out of fashion, and if I were to resist a Russian invasion it would be less thought of than if I had proposed a reduction in some trifling tax at home." He seems to have thought that, as he put it, "there is no chance of gaining credit, and much of losing it," and in thus thinking he was decidedly wrong. Had he ruled over India in the critical days then coming, he could have done much to resist the mad folly on which some of the Ministers were bent, of interfering in Afghan affairs for our supposed interests. Circumstances must have shown him, especially in 1841, when the whirlwind was reaped in the Kabul disasters, that the charge which he had himself anticipated of "laziness and pusillanimity or at least of want of enterprise" was not entirely baseless. He also refused other tempting offers, for instance, the permanent Under Secretaryship to the India Board, which Lord Ellenborough was very anxious he should accept. A special Commissionership to Canada to settle the disputes between that Colony and the Mother Country, was also pressed upon him by Lord Aberdeen, then Colonial Minister. But he was very wise in refusing it for the weighty reasons that "I could not speak French, could not even speak English to a public assembly, and though I had had experience in governing where everything depended on myself, I had none in managing other people, especially such as the Canadian House of Representatives." But even in Canada, in spite of these weighty considerations, had he tried his skill as statesman, he would have succeeded and the Rebellion of two years later might have been averted. His close friend, Metcalfe, eight years later, was called to rule Canada and used with success in the West that administrative skill which he had gained pre-eminently in the East. Not only to high offices, but also to titular distinctions was he indifferent. When the Peishwa's Government was overthrown owing to his ceaseless watchfulness and consummate diplomatic skill, the Home Government was desirous in 1818 to mark their sense of his high services in this matter by conferring a Baronetcy upon him. But his uncle Lord Keith, declined the tempting offer on his behalf. And Elphinstone who was the younger son of a Scotch Baron proudly justifies his uncle's refusal. His predecessor as Resident at the Peishwa's Court at Poona, Barry Close, had been made a Baronet for smaller diplomatic services, especially for negotiating the Treaty of Bassein; and it would have been graceful had Elphinstone accepted the like honour, but he thought fit to decline, and his conduct compares very favourably with the undignified procedure of Richard Jenkins, who continued for twenty years to thrust his services in this same year 1817 as Resident at Nagpore, to the notice of Ministers at home and persisted in badgering them for some recognition till a G.C.B. was flung at him in 1833. Much later in his career Elphinstone declined the higher honour of the peerage which he would not have "shared with half the aldermen in London." Perhaps it was natural, as he was advanced in years and a confirmed bachelor. But Metcalfe, who was dying and a bachelor also, gladly accepted the honour which had only been bestowed before on two Civil Servants of the Company, on Clive and Shore.

Bombay has been ruled over by several distinguished men, but by none more distinguished than Mountstuart Elphinstone. His Governorship fell on the most eventful times. Under him it first assumed the large part of its present dignity. Before his time the Governor of Bombay ruled over little beyond our own island and that of Salsette. The Peishwa's territories in the Deccan and Konkan, which form the main part of the Bombay Presidency now, were brought under our sway chiefly through him. He had qualified for the Governorship by "settling" these newly added and important territories as Commissioner. He, however, remained in the latter office a very short while, and became Governor at the early age of 40 in 1819. Jonathan Duncan had come to the same high office at the still earlier age of 37. For eight years from 1819 to 1827 he ruled over this Presidency and earned golden opinions from all, high and low, Native and European alike. With the exception of a tussle with the Supreme Court, presided over by a pragmatical Chief Justice, Sir Edward West, he was popular everywhere and when his time of departure approached all classes vied with one another in fêting him and presenting addresses and like testimonials. For the natives he had done much already by giving especially to the people, ground down by the tyranny of Baji Rao and his myrmidons, the blessings of peace and settled government, and had laid the seeds of greater good to come in future years by introducing the boon of education among them. Of native education in Bombay and the presidency Elphinstone was really the father. He securely laid the foundations on which his successors were to build. In a famous minute he laid down the educational policy of the Government which for long furnished the guidance. The leaders of the native communities, therefore, very happily hit upon the idea of commemorating his long connection with Bombay by subscribing a fund for an educational institution and its professors. When this idea was conveyed to him, he was delighted. The present college, called after him Elphinstone College, grew out of this native memorial fund, and has kept for over three-quarters of a century the memory of this great benefactor of the people green. He retired in 1827 and survived his retirement for 32 years, not dying till 20th November 1859 at the age of 80. Besides the college there are many other things in Bombay to remind the present as well as future generations of the great worth of the man, and among these are a fine statue by Chantry and an exquisite portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, both of which have preserved the noble features and kindly dignity of the greatest Anglo-Indian statesman and philanthropist who worked for our city and Presidency.

AUSTRALIA AND THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

At the time the mail left England, Field-Marshal Sir George White had entered on an extended tour of the country for the purpose of delivering addresses on the subject of our National security. The meetings which were being held under the auspices of the National Service League were largely attended by enthusiastic crowds. A large gathering at Plymouth, where Sir George White addressed between three and four thousand people, deserves special notice as the principal speaker, was followed by an enthusiastic Australian, Mr. Frank Fox, who is now in England engaged in the same laudable enterprise as Sir George White. In the course of his speech he pointed out that the safe passage of the Bill for providing adequate defence for Australia was assured although it had been through many critical stages in the Commonwealth Parliament. As we know already, this Bill when it becomes law, which it very shortly will, provides a force of a quarter of a million trained men with which this enthusiastic Australian asserted they would garrison the Southern Sea for the British race. Australia was proud to know that the time was near at hand, when it would be in a position to take its share, and a large share too, in the defence of the Empire, when it could, should occasion arise, easily and expeditiously send a contingent of fifty or sixty thousand men for the defence of India. This last statement, we are told, brought forth rounds of applause. We have always maintained that our nearest British Overseas State could and undoubtedly would send us a contingent of this strength, should the security of this country be at any time threatened, and it will be one of the first duties of the Imperial General Staff to formulate a scheme by which such an operation could be most expeditiously carried into effect. It is then, of course, obvious that instruction in the common language of this country, its people and its frontiers will form an important part of the curriculum for students attending the Imperial Staff College course. Without its leaders, possessed such knowledge, it might be inexpedient to bring such a large fighting contingent from outside into this country where it would be so closely associated with its allies and comrades in arms, the Indian Army.

JAPANESE TRADE.

A REPORT on Japanese trade in 1908 which has just been issued confirms the opinions expressed at the beginning of the year that there would be a falling off which actually amounted to about five and a half millions sterling in exports and nearly six millions in imports. The falling off was general in both cases with some curious exceptions. Those in exports were matches, matting, waste silk and rice, while those in imports were machinery, mousseline-de-laine, oil and oil-cake. Another feature of the year has been the trouble experienced with labour. This is easily accounted for since it has been the policy whenever imports of any commodity reached large proportions to impose a heavy protective duty even in the case of foodstuffs and the result has been, since the tariff has been wholly unscientific, to raise the cost of living as much as fifty per cent. in the last nine years. The extent of this policy can be gauged by the imposition of a duty of £2-1-8 on even 132·27lbs of biscuits imported in order to encourage local factories and certainly it can hardly pay to import biscuits under such a tariff. There is a chance however of an increase in the importation of certain classes of woollen goods since Australia can always afford to supply these at a lower price than they can be made in Japan. Mr. Suttor, Commissioner for New South Wales in the East, refers to the situation in a report which bears out the impression of other observers. There cannot be any doubt, he says, "that owing to the great financial depression, the year 1908, from a commercial point of view, was one of the worst experienced in the history of Japan. There are, however, indications that the worst has been experienced in connection with the wool business, and that importations are likely to increase during 1909 and following years—more especially of the finer grades of wool. Attempts are now being made to increase the mousseline weaving industry in Japan, where it is reported there are over 2,000 looms now in active operation." There does not seem to be very much prospect, from all accounts, of any great trade revival in other respects in the near future and the result may possibly be to teach the Government to adjust its tariff on a more reasonable scale.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

ONE of the most notable changes in the control of vaccination in the Presidency during last year was the transference of powers in the town of Bombay to the Municipality. Otherwise the history of the year seems to have been uneventful but marked by steady progress. There were during the year 672, 252 persons who were primarily vaccinated and 52,362 who were re-vaccinated as against 595,883 and 40,954 respectively in the previous year, both of which must be considered very satisfactory increases. It is noticeable that the increase was general throughout the Presidency, the only two exceptions to the rule being the Southern and Sind Registration Districts where decreases of a little over one and two thousand respectively were recorded. Seventy-five per cent. of the infants available for vaccination were so done after deducting from the total number of those who died under one year. That the work is well done is shown by the fact that 89·15 per cent. of the primary vaccination were successful and 96·02 if second attempts are included and the figures could probably be increased were it possible to trace details of a large number of children who are never brought back for inspection. The number of primary vaccinations is almost equally divided between the sexes, but females seem to object to a second ordeal and the number of females on whom secondary vaccination was performed was very small. The increasing number of vaccinations makes good reading and the effect is easily traced in the decrease in the ravages of small-pox in recent years.

MR. K. G. GUPTA arrives in Lucknow on 11th December and halts for three days.

SURGEON-GENERAL Tretor, P.M.O., is now touring in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ONE batch of American tourists about 200 in number are expected in Lucknow on 22nd instant.

SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL left Peshawar on Tuesday on a year's leave. The Hon'ble Mr. Merks who officiates for him arrived there on Monday.

RAI ANNADA PROSAD SARKAR BAHADUR officiates as Superintending Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr. Manners-Smith, acting as Buildings and Roads Secretary.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday, by the P. and O. mail steamer "Persia" from England were General E.H. and Mrs. Alderson, Lady and Miss Allen, Hon. Mr. R.H., Mrs. and Miss Craddock, Sir R. Paget, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Lady Petit and 2 children.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BUDGET NEARING THE END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

If the spirits of Liberals were depressed by the Bermondsey election the feeling was only temporary, and there is now a consensus of opinion that, in spite of the Duke of Abercorn's message to Mr. Dumphries "you have saved the country," the result has not appreciably affected the situation one way or the other. At the present moment the Liberals are in a jubilant mood. In the first place they think that the Balfour-Ure episode, especially in its latest phase, has damaged the other side; in the second place they are elated by the enormous majority with which the third reading of the Finance Bill has been carried and, finally, they are rejoicing as they are entitled to do, over the fact that this wonderful measure has gone through the House of Commons without anything like a split in the Ministerial ranks. Only two Liberals, Mr. Bertram and Mr. Whithead, actually acted against the Bill and at least one of these has announced his intentions of not standing again. I do not see the name of Sir Robert Perks either in the division list or in the list of pairs, but Mr. Harold Cox, Sir Edward Tennent, and the Hon. T. Agar-Robartes voted with their party on this memorable and historical occasion. As to the ultimate fate of the Bill we are still in the dark as to the intentions of the peers. All depends it seems upon the "backwoodsmen" as they are called, the little known peers, who spend more or less labourous days all the year round in their estates and are never seen at Westminster on the rarest of rare occasions. A Conservative peer who does not like the Budget, but is not going to vote for its rejection, told a friend of mine the other day that Lord Lansdowne is extremely unhappy about the outlook, the inference being that he personally is opposed to the Budget being thrown out. It is generally assumed that whatever the Lords do there will be a General Election in January. That may be so, but Mr. Peasess speech at Bumpstead does not seem to have been absolutely clear on the point and his is the most definite statement yet made by a member of the Government. As he passed through London that evening he saw, he said, that 300 peers had given their names in favour of throwing out the Budget. If 300 peers, who represented no one but themselves, were able to throw out a Budget dealing with the taxation of the people, they would be putting back the clock at least 300 years. If the Lords were now going to exercise powers, which Liberals claimed they had no right to exercise, it would be for the people at the General Election, which would take place early in January, to express their opinion.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

Whatever may be the composition of the new Parliament, all will hope that the next House of Commons may be as strong (numerically) in Anglo-Indians as the present, though the disappearance from Westminster of one or two existing representatives of that class, would perhaps not be universally regarded as an unmixed evil. I do not, of course, include among the men who "never would be missed" those two distinguished Bombayites Sir John Jardine and Mr. Hart-Davies, both of whom, so far as I am aware, intend to seek re-election. Although a selection of Scottish Liberals are disgruntled over the shortcomings of the Government or rather of the Scottish Secretary Lord Pentland, there is no expectation, I fancy, that North Britain will waver in its allegiance to the party now in office, and Sir John Jardine ought, I think, to retain his seat in Roxburghshire in spite of the fact that nearly all the local farmers are or were Conservative. Mr. Hart-Davies's chances in Hackney have been, I should imagine, increased by the Progressive victory in the borough elections in that district. While in almost every other part of the Metropolis the Progressives, Liberals as well as Socialists, have either been smashed or barely able to hold their own. In Hackney they have swept the board and have ousted the moderates from their supremacy in the Council. Mr. Hart-Davies, though certainly not what would be called a firebrand, is *persona grata* not only with Liberals but with the Labour men, and this also counts for righteousness, if the word is permissible when applied to modern party politics! There is a possibility of another old Bombayite entering the lists as a Liberal champion. Lieutenant-Colonel George Waters is being pressed to contest the Wick Burghs, but nothing has been decided. The seat is at present filled by an astute Conservative, Sir Arthur Bignold. His majority in 1906 was only 96, but he has been in possession six years, and as he subscribes liberally to local charities and in other ways, has made himself popular. Colonel Waters, if he fights, will have his work cut out to win. The *Northern Ensign* reports *verbatim* a speech he recently delivered at Wick, surveying the political situation with a completeness and lucidity that would have earned the praises of even so accomplished a public orator as his old master Sir Richard Temple, though I am afraid that the latter would heartily disapprove of some of his pupil's views. Not, however, that Colonel Waters is an extremist. He is anything but that, and I should have thought that he hardly went far enough for the Northerners who like their politics, as well as their beverage, strong. He is so fair to his opponents that he concedes to them the credit of having originated the idea of Old Age Pensions.

VISCOUNT WOLMER AND INDIAN AGITATION

In his House of Commons days the present *debonnaire* Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Althorp) added to the gaiety of the nation by saying in Parliament "I am not an agricultural labourer."

The youthful Viscount Wolmer—he came of age last year—is Conservative candidate for the Newton division of Lancashire, and in addressing a political meeting on Saturday, he said :—"We English working men have opportunities of taking stock of such agitators and estimating them at their proper value. Really there must be a limit to this sort of thing, or we shall be having the dukes speaking of themselves as, "We the toilers of England." The agitators alluded to by the Earl of Selborne's son and heir, are certain members of Parliament who concern themselves with Indian affairs and who have been very prolific in questions this week. Apropos one of them was rather severely snubbed yesterday—I allude to the hot-headed Mr. Byles. Dissatisfied with the answers given by the Master of Elibank to his tormentor, Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Byles, more in sorrow than in anger, asked the Under-Secretary if he was aware that he was putting a strain on the loyalty of his warmest supporters by the manner in which he answered their questions. "Order! Order!" interposed the Speaker. "That is of no public interest." No public interest! What a thing to say about such illustrious statesmen as Messrs. Keir Hardie, Mackarness and Co. To return to Lord Wolmer's criticism. The noble Lord went on to say that "our Indian subjects"—it would have been more polite of him to have said "our Indian fellow-subjects"—"have not the opportunities we possess of gauging the weight and influence of British M.P.'s and are apt to be misled by them, and that is why our trade with India is in the position it is at the present moment. Unrest in India is frightening everybody who has interests in that country and is threatening our trade. Men do not dare to start new factories in India, they dare not embark in new Indian enterprises, and so Lancashire trade has to suffer to an enormous extent. That is not only true of the private individual, it is true of the Government." Local works, he added, were suffering from that unrest, because the Indian Government had had to curtail their orders for railway rolling-stock, and so the works were slack. We could not have good trade and prosperous times unless there was firm government. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings."

TROP DE ZELE AT POONA.

Mr. Lupton, the Parliamentary champion of the anti-vaccinators, put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for India about a rather remarkable incident that is said to have occurred at Poona. "Had the Master of Elibank seen a letter from Mr. R. Hawthorne, of Foushe and Company, Poona, describing the forcible arrest of a woman and child by an agent of Police and their conveyance to a vaccination station, where the child was vaccinated, contrary to the wish of the mother and despite Mr. Hawthorne's intervention, was such a proceeding in accordance with the law of India at Poona, and if not, would the Under-Secretary bring the matter to the attention of the Governor-General?" The Master of Elibank's reply was as follows :—"The honourable member has been good enough to show me the letter to which he refers from Mr Hawthorne. The acts alleged to have taken place are not authorised by the law as to vaccination in force in Poona, and persons committing them would render themselves liable to conviction and penalty in the criminal courts. The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he will ask the Bombay Government for a report." Somebody at Poona is apparently in for a bad quarter of an hour.

LADY ARTHUR AND MISS C. F. FRERE.

The "household names," for all "Ducks" "Bombay Ducks" of the distinguished collaborators in its production, induces me to break through my rule of deferring the notice of the annual crop of Christmas books, and Christmas cards until St. Nicholas's Day, when "Christmas time" properly begins to flow, to ebb away on Twelfth Night. I like to observe this rule, for the growing practice of competing shopkeepers in anticipating the opinion of the Christmas season, exhausts all the fun of it before it is really due, with the result too often, at least in London Town, of making Christmas Day the deadliest, dullest of all the dreary days of an English winter. But it is impossible for me to put off noticing "The Dream of Little Hazy Cream and other Rhymes," by Lady Arthur and illustrated by Miss Catherine Frances Frere. Lady Arthur, widow of the late Arthur Yates, is the wife of Sir George Compton Arthur, the author of the recently-published "Story of the Household Cavalry," and grandson of Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, 1842-46; and Miss C. F. Frere is the second daughter of Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, 1862-7, who married the daughter of the first Sir George Arthur and sister of Sir Bartle Compton Frere, who succeeded his father in the title in 1884. I recall these particulars not simply because the European population in India is, in these strenuous days, in constant change, but because they illustrate the extraordinary nexus of social ties uniting all the older Anglo-Indian names in as it were, one family and with a resulting *esprit de corps* which is one of the sources of the moral solidarity and strength of the British Raj in India. Lady Arthur's "Ding, Dong, Bell" "Sing Songs" are exactly what they should be in a "Christmas Book" for children, which after all is but a multiplied "Christmas Card," and naturally it is Miss Frere's illustrations which monopolise the glance of a reviewer in a hurry. It is needless to say that they are charming. The readers of Miss Mary Frere's "Old Deccan Days" never tire of looking at her delightful drawings of owlets and mice; here, in Lady Arthur's book, which is illustrated on every page, Miss Frere approves herself to be equally skilled in fanciful compositions and decorative compositions, and in the portraiture of those dumb creatures, our poor relatives, that appeal most strongly to our instinctive human affection for them. It is a truly attractive and jocund, and acceptable book; and revives many pleasant memories of the days that were in Bombay, and I heartily recommend it to your readers, not only for their children and grandchildren's delectation, but for themselves for the cheering reminiscences it will revive in them this ensuing Christmastide. The publishers are Messrs. Bickers and Son, Ltd., Leicester Square.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

In a paper read at Caxton Hall yesterday, Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, I.C.S., pointed out that in order to raise the position of India or even to maintain her position among the various component parts of the Empire and in the scale of nations, it is imperative to multiply the sources of national wealth by developing industries other than agriculture—a fact everyone recognises. But how is this development to be attained? Mr. Chatterjee referred to the annual meetings of the All-India Industrial Conference, the holding of industrial and agricultural exhibitions and other similar efforts in various parts of the country, and then passed to consider the principles on which industrial work should proceed. India, he pointed, out is passing through the period of transition in industrial methods that took place in Europe between 1780 and 1830. The industrial revolution in England caused untold misery to individual workers. With the experience of Europe as a guide, the object in India should be to minimise individual suffering as far as possible, and gradually to fit the handworkers for the changes that must come eventually. The need for increased technical learning in India is becoming urgent, but the establishment of colleges, however well equipped they may be, will only be a partial solution. What is wanted is that the students should be able to learn practical work in actual factories. As to the capital required for the establishment of industries, it may in time be provided by the middle class that is growing up and consisting of public servants, tradesmen and members of the learned professions. "This middle class is saving money and is capable of exercising greater thrifts if the prospects of a suitable return were better than they are now." The system of district banks which has been inaugurated in Northern India under the impulse of the co-operatives movements seems to offer a practical solution of the problem. The questions of State-aid for nascent industries should be left to the discretion of the Local Governments "which may safely be trusted not to enter upon any project without a most careful consideration of all the circumstances." The need for a larger expenditure in education is generally admitted. In Mr. Chatterjee's opinion the State will be justified, if funds cannot be provided in any other way, in imposing fresh taxation to meet the increased expenditure.

(Concluded on page 8.)

POLITICS AT HOME.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Mr. Haldane on the Challenge.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AT PORTSMOUTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a luncheon at the Eighty Club to-day, said: "We know where we stand. Lord Lansdowne has given the signal and Mr. Balfour has trumpted the frontal attack. We accept the challenge. No quarter is asked and none will be given. The Cabinet is absolutely united upon the Budget."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Conservatives have opened the Election campaign. They are displaying a hundred thousand Tariff Reform posters in Manchester and Lancashire to-day.

Lord Charles Beresford, on his arrival at Portsmouth yesterday, received an ovation. Bluejackets drew his carriage from the station. His election address dwells on the deficiencies of the Navy.

RECENT HURRICANE.

American Millionaire Missing.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Steamers are delayed by storms in the Atlantic. A hurricane has swept over Lisbon. Ships have been blown up the Tagus and several have been capsized and stranded. Damage has been done in the City.

Steamers and yachts are searching for American millionaire, Mr. John Jacob Astor, who, the with two other prominent men, left Port Antonio, Jamaica, on board the yacht "Nour Mahal" which has been missing since 8th November, when the hurricane swept the West Indies.

THE ATTEMPT ON LORD MINTO.

Sympathetic French Utterance.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

In the French Chamber, Socialist M. Jaures, speaking on the Budget, incidentally referred to the attempt on Lord Minto. He congratulated the Viceroy on the Reforms and their promulgation, in spite of the difficulties, of the new and more liberal regime.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Good Progress.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister has initiated negotiations for a Commercial Treaty at Windsor. He anticipates that considerable progress will be made here, but it will be impossible to conclude the Treaty during the Royal visit.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE P. & O.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua" has arrived at Plymouth. She communicated by wireless telegraphy with Malta and the North Foreland. The "Mantua" was delayed several hours by a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

HEAVY STORMS IN GERMANY.

Much Damage Done.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Germany has been practically isolated for twenty-four hours by a snowstorm, which has paralysed traffic and broken communications. Much damage has been done to wires. The roof of the Berlin telegraph office collapsed under the weight of snow.

LORD FISHER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson will succeed Lord Fisher in May.

AMERICA, BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Close Commercial Relations Advocated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Bryce and Count Bernstorff, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of New York, ridiculed the idea of war. Mr. Bryce spoke of Anglo-American friendship. Count Bernstorff urged the establishment of firm commercial relations between America, Britain and Germany.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

German Navy estimates show an increase on the year of one and quarter millions sterling and army estimates a decrease of one and half millions.

AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

Two Men Executed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Nicaraguans have executed the two Americans who were charged with placing mines with the intention of blowing up a Government steamer laden with troops at Greytown. The mine exploded near steamer.

LATER.

Washington advices state that Government has demanded full explanation of the execution, and is despatching two warships.

A Conference between President Taft and Mr. Knox has practically resulted in the recognition of the Nicaraguan insurgents, which is probably without precedent in American history.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Derby Gold Cup Result.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The race for the Derby Gold Cup was run this afternoon with the following result:—

Highness 1
Rathlea 2
Specificial 3

Fifteen ran. The race was won by three-quarters of a length with three lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

7 to 1 against Highness.
100 to 8 against Rathlea.
25 to 1 against Specificial.

THE ALIPORE BOMB APPEALS.

Judgment on Tuesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Judgment on the Appeal in the long protracted Alipore Bomb case which has now been before the public in one shape or the other for nearly two years is to be given by the Chief Justice, Calcutta, next Tuesday.

A NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Joseph Rodgers, Superintendent, Collector's Office, has been appointed Deputy Collector. The Government have, in making this appointment, shown their marked appreciation of the services rendered by this zealous and hard-working official. The appointment has given satisfaction in all circles, Mr. Rodgers being very popular with all communities.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON JAIL OFFICERS.

Outrage in Montgomery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

Captain Clements, I.M.S. Superintendent of Montgomery Central Jail, was seriously wounded on the evening of 16th by a Pathan prisoner in the jail armed with a sharp iron spike; the Head Jailor was wounded at the same time, but only slightly. Captain Clements was wearing at the time a heavy leather bel which fortunately deflected the point of the spike and prevented infliction of deadly wound. The point of the spike entered the back making a wound some 4 inches deep. The jailor was struck in the stomach with a similar weapon, but owing to the thickness of the clothing escaped with only a superficial wound. The reason of the murderous attack is not known, but the matter is under enquiry. Mr. Irving, Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, who was out in camp at the time, hurried in and has started enquiry. This is said to be the second time when an attempt has been made on the life of the Superintendent by the prisoners. The wounded officers are doing well.

MAHOMEDANS IN KASHMIR.

A New Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

In response to the request of his Mahomedan subjects the Maharaja of Kashmir has appointed Shaikh Makbulhosain, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, and Talukdar of Gadis, late Deputy Collector, United Provinces, his Revenue Minister. Mr. Makbulhosain takes over-charge on the 25th.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* announces the appointment of the Shaikh Makbul Hussain of Gadis, United Provinces, now employed as Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence Department, Simla, to be Revenue Minister of Kashmir.

THE AHMEDABAD INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

The President in the course of a very lengthy address at the Nellore District Conference made the following reference to the Ahmedabad incident. "I feel utterly unable adequately to express my indignation and abhorrence at the villainous act of throwing dangerous missiles on the carriage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto which was perpetrated on the 14th instant at Ahmedabad. We cannot be too thankful to the All Merciful Providence for the miraculous escape Their Excellencies had. The authors of this most deplorable incident must be devoid of all feelings of humanity. Lord Minto is entitled to our highest veneration and gratitude for his eminent services to India. There can be no more sinful and wicked act than an attempt on the lives of this great benefactor of India and of Lady Minto. I have no doubt you will express your indignation in fitting terms and in due form.

IN the Centeral Provinces the Chief Commissioner and the Misses Philipps will give to-day an "At Home" in Government House to all title holders and a few selected Indians.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Bengalee Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The result of the informal conference, held last evening at the Indian Association, is fully bourne out by an interview given by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee to a journalist. Mr. Banerjee said:—"I have no hesitation in saying that the regulations have created a sense of profound disappointment, and their effect will be to alienate the sympathy of the educated community from the great experiment which is being tried. Reading the regulations through with some little care and with the knowledge which I possess as one, who for eight years was a membr of the Bengal Legislative Council, I feel that their drift will be to exclude some of our most distinguished men. If these regulations had been forced under the old Act, I could not have got into the Council, and if I may be permitted to make a personal reference, I will say this that in 1909 the Government went out of its way to find a constituency for me in order that I might represent the views of the ratepayers in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Bill."

Dr. Satrawardk writes as follows to the Press:—"It is true that the educated section of the Mussulman community was so much disappointed at the qualifications of the electors which unfortunately eliminate and exclude educated Muslims from having any effective share in the election, that they thought at first that it would be better to allow Khan Bahadurs, Khan Sahibs, Daftrees, Ostagars and marriage registrars to have their way and return their own representatives to the Council. I happen to be the only Mahomedan Barrister whose name by a single fluke appears on the Mahomedan electoral roll of Bengal. I am determined to fight to the finish at the earnest request of the educated section of the community, the party of hope and progres, which alone can appreciate the blessings of any genuine reform and real privilege and which alone can feel aggrieved and discontented at the phantasmal character of the separate electorate. If I succeed it will be the triumph of the party of advancement, If I fail it will justify the hollowness of the Reform Scheme and thus intensify the keenness of feeling of disappointment and indignation which prevails among the educated Muslims of Bengal.

Anent the Reforms following, is one of many resolutions that will be discussed at the Nadia District Conference. It is a mere draft and may be amended: "While thanking Government for the privileges of the Reforms, this Conference views with grave alarm the introduction of racial distinction and religious favouritism into the statute book for the first time in the annals of British Rule in violation of the Queen's Proclanation which will bread jealously between the Hindus and Mahomedans and retard the unification of the two communities for the solidification of the Indian nation."

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Nellore District Conference, to-day in welcoming the delegates made a lengthy speech. Referring to Mahomedan representation on the new enlarged Councils, he said, in some quarters a deep feeling of resentment prevails against the grant of separate representation to the Mahomedan community and the large number of appointments recently given to the members of that community in the higher ranks. The Executive and Judicial branches of the Administration have also been referred to, as tending to show that Government are determined to set up class, and to show in as public a manner as possible, their disapproval of the agitation which has been so successfully carried on by other communities throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula. Whatever may have the motive of Government in so readily conceding separate electorates for the Mahomedan community, I, for one, see grounds for rejoicing that so many of the higher appointments should have been filled by selection from amongst our Moslem brethren. It must not be forgotten that for one thousand years the Mahomedans have formed a separate and distinct community in this land of ours. It is but natural that this community should ask for special representation and in so asking for special representation it must not be understood such representation is asked for in a spirit of antagonism against other communities or for any purpose other than safeguarding its own interests. I rejoice the Mahomedan community should have awaked to the necessity of political agitation for the redress of what they consider legitimate grievances. So long as each community takes care of the special questions which affect it more than it does others and all communities work together for the common good there can be no cause of complaint, if even one or two communities are able to secure representation disproportionate to its numerical strength. The Mahomedans cannot cease to be Indians by the fact of their being Mahomedans and in any question which concerns the whole of the Indian public there is no likelihood of their forgetting their position and their responsibility as inhabitants of this vast country and as component parts of the glorious Empire to which all of us are proud to belong. He pleaded for greater facilities to improve cattle breeding and for the establishment of a veterinary dispensary for each taluk. He also spoke at length on necessity for the establishment of technical schools for the agricultural population. Referring to education, he said, education no doubt has made rapid strides and penetrated into nooks and corners where darkness had reigned for ages but the progress we have made in matters other than political has not at all been bommensurate with advantages which a liberal education has conferred on us. We clamour for political privileges, we insist on sympathy being shown to us in our aspirations, we want Government to treat European and Indian alike in all matters relating to administration of the country, let us in the same spirit of conciliation, tolerance and sympathy try to do the little we can be to ameliorate the condition of classes below us. In conclusion he said, we have been fighting for years for the right to take part in the administration of the country and thanks to the liberal Secretary of State and even more largely to the noble minded Viceroy we see the dawn of new era for our country and beginning the of a new chapter in the constitutional life of this vast peninsula. It rests with us whether this dawn is to ripen later into fair and unclouded day.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Railway Earnings in India from the 1st of April to the 4th instant for which returns are published to-day, though better by one crore and thirty lakhs than those of 1908 are still ninety lakhs behind those of 1907. Six lakhs of this deficiency were made up in the last week of the period however and it is hoped that the improvement will now go on steadily.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Conferring of Degrees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 19.

The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees in connection with the University of Allahabad took place on Thursday afternoon in the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Mr. Justice Richards, Vice Chancellor, presided and there was a large attendance of Fellows, Professors and students from various educational centres in the Province and some prominent residents of Allahabad, including the Bishop of Lucknow (Dr. Clifford) the Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley and other Judges of the Allahabad High Court. After the ceremony of conferring the degrees, Mr. Richards delivered an interesting address.

In the course of his speech he paid a tribute to Mr. Justice Aikman, his predecessor who retired in March last. He proceeded, turning now to the events of the academic year the Boards of Studies have been unusually busy. The extremely interesting and valuable address which our Chancellor delivered last year to the Convocation has stimulated reform in most branches of study. It is perhaps too soon yet to measure the influence of that memorable speech, but we may see it working in new tendency to lay down syllabuses in the lower courses particularly instead of prescribing the study of text-books. On the next occasion that he does us the honour to address us he will, I feel sure, find that our examination tests are less open to the kind of criticism that he felt salled upon to make. Those interested in the education of girls will be grateful to the University for agreeing on the representations of a number of head-mistresses to add a modern European language, French, German or Italian, as an alternative subject for female candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Chancellor's words regarding the importance of encouraging the study of modern languages of India among Indian candidates have not been forgotten and the Faculty of Arts is seeing to it that the vernaculars shall receive more attention in the future. Signs of vigorous growth are not wanting to show that the Allahabad University is marching steadily forward with the times. The requirements for the affiliation of colleges for the degree of licentiate in teaching have been definitely laid down by a regulation and in the Government Higher Grade Training College at Allahabad we possess already one institution which comes up to our standard. A new departure was made last year in the inclusion of economics as a subject for postgraduate study and it is matter for congratulation that the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh has lost no time in qualifying for affiliation in that subject up to the M. A. standard. The growing popularity of scientific studies is shown in the eagerness with which colleges are seeking affiliation for the B. Sc. degree.

Turning now to the subject of examinations the results of the examination for the M.A. degree are certainly rather disappointing. That no more than 24 candidates should present themselves for this degree and that only 14 M. A's should be turned out in the year seems to point to some lack of enthusiasm for higher studies. It is satisfactory however to find that the institution of a previous examination and the lengthening of the course of study for the M. A. examination have not acted as a deterrent, for the number appearing at the previous examination are actually greater than those appearing at the M. A. examination. In this there is hope for the future. The decline in the popularity of Sanskrit continues I regret to say. In two years only one candidate has qualified for the M. A. degree. It is not that sufficient or suitable provision for instruction in Sanskrit does not exist, not that scholarships have not been provided on a generous enough scale for poor and meritorious students. I am afraid that the reason for the decline is that the conditions of modern life offer no adequate reward for proficiency in oriental classics. The spirit of the age is too severely practical for much account to be paid to learning for its own sake. But whatever may be the causes it is something of a slur that the Sanskrit language of their religious books should have almost ceased to exercise its attraction over the minds of young Hindu scholars. As to University activities as distinct from those of the colleges the scheme for centralising legal studies in the University Law School has still some serious obstacles to overcome, notably want of proper lecture rooms, a good library and suitable hostels. Apart from the reproach that we have no habitation but are dependent on the courtesy of the Muir College for the accommodation of our law classes and our University meetings the law classes have grown so large that they can no longer be properly accommodated in any of class rooms of the college. A splendid site has been provided and Sir Swinton Jacob has prepared plans for the buildings worthy of the University, but, alas, the funds possessed by the University fall far short of what is required. Urgent as is necessity for University accommodation I trust that none of us will ever see shoddy or unworthy University buildings erected in Allahabad. Surely there must be some in the vast district served by this University who would take pride and pleasure in having their names associated with the education of their fellow countrymen. To help in carrying out Sir Swinton Jacob's beautiful design will afford an opportunity to pious benefactors. Before concluding Mr. Richards suggested that a representative committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of University business. He said, he had formed the opinion that in some parts of the work, it is neither so conveniently arranged nor so successfully accomplished as it might be.

GENERAL FRY IN TRIVANDRUM.

Inspection of Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

Brigadier-General Fry, Commanding the Southern Brigade, arrived in Trivandrum on Friday to inspect the local and South Indian Volunteer Corps. On Saturday morning he visited the Pangode lines where the 2nd Battalion of the Nair Brigade was stationed. The General was accompanied by the British Resident and Captain Fenning, Assistant Resident. The visitors were received by Lieut.-Colonel Dawson, Commanding Officer, Nair Brigade, Pangode, the Battalion being commanded by Lieutenant Leapingwell. The General went round the lines and inspected them and expressed his appreciation at the smartness, both in general appearance and movements, on parade.

THE public are informed that owing to the Teheran route being totally interrupted and only one cable working, the Suez route telegrams for the United Kingdom and America are subject to great delay.

THE Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda is a candidate for election by the District Local Boards of the Southern Division.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

A VISIT TO THE BYCULLA STABLES.

Inspection of the New Docks.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MINTO AND LADY MINTO have been the recipients of several telegrams of congratulation from England on their escape at Ahmedabad. These include one from His Majesty the King-Emperor and also from the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales and Lord Morley.

Yesterday a light programme had been arranged for H. E. the Viceroy.

In the morning His Excellency paid a visit to the stables situated at Byculla, and spent nearly two hours in inspecting the horses. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary, Captain Gibbs, Captain Lord Francis Scott and Captain Jelf, A.-D.-C's to the Viceroy, and Captain Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor. Majors Gough and Hunt of the Army Remount Department superintended the arrangements at the different stables. A strong posse of Police Officers including Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendents Sloane and Meyers, and Inspectors Shaw and Jones, were present to keep order among the large number of people that had collected outside the stables.

The first visit paid was to Scott's stables on Club Road, where His Excellency inspected Mr. Julius Gove's walers. There were besides His Excellency and the Staff, several Native Chiefs, including H. H. Colonel Sir Pertab Singh of Idar, to witness the inspection. His Excellency was received at the gate by Majors Gough and Hunt and by Mr. Gove (junior) who represented his father Mr. Julius Gove.

His Excellency was shown a team of artillery horses, chargers, polo ponies, trotting horses, and harness cobs. There was also an excellent exhibition of buck jumping. A new animal, a raw horse, was tackled and ridden by a horseman. The animal was then put on a high platform before His Excellency. His Excellency spent more than half an hour inspecting Mr. Gove's horses, and expressed himself as highly delighted with all that he saw there, saying that the show was one of the very best he had ever seen in India and that he had rarely seen finer animals than Mr. Gove's walers.

His Excellency next visited Mr R. G. Baldock's stable at Belasis Road. Here he walked through the stable, inspecting the horses, which included five types of remount horse, namely the Artillery lead, the Artillery wheel, the Artillery ride, the Officers' charger and the Native Cavalry Remount. An exhibition of buck jumping was then given, Mr. T. Harrison riding the animal. This was followed by an exhibition of "stock-whip-cracking." Among other things inspected by His Excellency were three Australian terriers. His Excellency expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw here.

The other two stables visited by His Excellency were the Oomer Jamal stable and the Haji Soleman Abdul Wahed stable. At the entrance of the Oomer Jamal stable, which was profusely decorated, His Excellency was received by Mr. Oosman Jamal and Mr. Abdulla Feras. Here an excellent exhibition of horse trotting, jumping, etc., was given. His Excellency inspected the Arabs and Persians in the stable, including the well-known, racers Lukman, Daria-Noor, Id and Merrily. His Excellency spent nearly twenty minutes, inspecting the animals and expressed himself highly satisfied with what he saw there and thanked Mr. Oosman Jamal for the excellent arrangements made for his reception.

At Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed's stable, His Excellency was received by Mr. Wahed and shown race horses, new Arabs, Arab mares, etc. Among the well-known racers shown to His Excellency were the King-Emperor, Jehangir, and Sarang. His Excellency went away higly pleased with what he saw here.

AT THE NEW DOCKS.

After his inspection of these works, His Excellency proceeded to the new docks, where a special train took him and his party round the works. They were here met by Mr. J. H. Price, of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, the Contractors, Mr. E. H. Savile, the Port Engineer in charge of the works, and the assistant engineer Mr. B. D. Richards. The total cost of these works, which include the Alexandra Wet Dock and Hughes Dry Dock will be, His Excellency was informed, 360 lakhs of rupees. On May 31st this year, when the fifth year of the contract expired the whole of the temporary dams enclosing the site of the docks and aggregating 2 1-4 miles in length had been completed, 45 per cent. of the excavation had been done and 35 per cent. of the rubble masonry in the walls had been built. A channel with a depth of 24ft. at low water lowest spring tides will be dredged to the entrance of the dock, and, in order to carry out this work, it is necessary to remove the Flag Staff Shoal, which measures about 1,300ft. by 600ft, and is composed of blue basalt or trap and moorum (decomposed rock) of various degrees of hardness. The highest point of the shoal is only 12ft below low water lowest spring tides. The work of removal is being carried out departmentally by breaking up the rock by blasting and afterwards lifting it by means of dredgers. For this purpose two barges, each fitted with six Ingersoll's steam percussive drills, have been built. The harbour wall at the north end is to be extended to the north-east corner of Mody Bunder which will give better accommodation and deeper water for the coasting steamers than they now have at Mody Bunder. This length of wall will be built of concrete blocks set by divers. A number of blocks have been made, and the rock is being removed from the site of the wall. This work is being carried out departmentally.

His Excellency who was extremely interested in all he saw afterwards returned to Government House.

MAZAGON SEWRI RECLAMATION.

In the afternoon His Excellency privately inspected some of the works which are being carried on under the direction of the Port Trust. The first of these was the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation where His Excellency was received by Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Trust, Mr. F. L. Spoott, Deputy Chairman, and the Trustees, Mr. J. Tyrer, Secretary, and Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Chief Engineer. The reclamation, it was explained to His Excellency, is intended to provide additional accommodation for the increasing trade requirements of the Port, including very extensive depots for the grain and seed and cotton trades. The provision for cotton will permit the transfer of the Cotton Green from Colaba, and thus set free a large area of land suitable for residential building sites. Room will also be provided for the G. I. P. Railway Stores Yard and the Government Telegraph Stores Yard now at Wadi Bunder. The reclamation will afford a wharf frontage of nearly 2 1-2 miles and for nearly two miles will be in touch with the Harbour Branch Railway. The total area of the reclamation will be 622 acres, of which 554 acres will be land actually recovered from the sea. The cost, exclusive of roads and drainage, is estimated at Rs. 143 lakhs.

The reclamation is being carried on by pumping mud from the bottom of the harbour, the area to be reclaimed being divided up by banks of stone and moorum into enclosures of a convenient size, into which the mud may be deposited. This work was was begun in February, 1907, and the total length of banks completed up to the end of last July was 11,250 ft. A length of 550 ft. of the south wall has been built, the foundations being taken down to the hard bottom.

VISIT TO CAMA HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Minto motored to the Cama Hospital yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and was received by Miss Benson, M.D., Chief Physician, Miss Bramley, R.M. & S., Miss Smith, R.M. & S., and Miss Tisdall, Lady Superintendent of Nurses.

Her Excellency first visited the Nurses' Training School in connection with the Hospital. Twenty-three pupils who are being trained there were present and Miss Benson explained to her Ladyship the standard and education of the training of the Nurses. Her Excellency was much interested in the pupils and was favourably impressed by the standard of training. Lady Minto particularly expressed he approval of the dress of the native Nurses—white saree and white blouse.

The Chief Lady Physician in charge of the Institution then conducted her Excellency to the Hospital building, where all the wards of the Cama and Albless Hospitals being inspected. Lady Minto spoke kindly to the patients and expressed herself completely satisfied with all she saw. Her Ladyship was struck by the brightness of the buildings and the pretty garden around them.

Lady Minto, before leaving, was presented with flowers, and left for Government House at 9-45 a.m.

PARDAH PARTY.

Yesterday afternoon a Purdah Party was given in honour of Lady Minto by the Begum Saheba of Junagadh in Sidick Palace, the temporary residence of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh. All the English and Indian ladies of rank in Bombay at present were invited to the function and Her Excellency was very pleased to see the Bombay ladies. The gentlewomen of Bombay Society attended the function in the best of their dresses, and the gold embroidered sarees and glittering jewels lent the assemblage an admirable splendour. After formal introductions and interchange of views the Begum Saheba entertained Her Excellency and other ladies to splendid refreshments where best of dainties were provided.

DINNER IN ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

A banquet was held last night at the Admiralty House, by His Excellency Rear-Admiral E. J. W. Slade, M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India, in honour of His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy, when all the principal officials representing all the services of His Majesty's Government, at present in Bombay, were invited.

THE AHMEDABAD INCIDENT.

BOMBAY POLICE MAKE ANOTHER ARREST.

In connection with the bomb-throwing incident at Ahmedabad, during the Viceroy's visit there, the Bombay Police have made another arrest. This second prisoner is a Hindu of twenty-five years of age and is said to bear the name of Nanalal Pranshankar alias Kanchand Kumar. He says he is a native of Umreth in the Kaira District.

He was arrested on Thursday evening near Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Yesterday morning he was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, with being concerned in the bomb throwing affair at Ahmedabad.

Inspector Petigara, who preferred the charge, asked for a remand until the 25th instant, and a remand until that date was granted.

THE NEW GENERAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 19.

The General Staff tour and Conference will be held dnder the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, Chief of Staff in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon and Delhi respectively early in January next. The Strategical problems in connection with the staff tour have already been issued to selected officers of the Northern and Southern Armies and of Divisions and independent brigades and actual work on the ground will commence on the 6th January. This will be followed by a Conference at Delhi on the 10th, 11th and 12th at which various matters of military interest will be discussed on the same lines as at the Conference of last January.

MIGRATION OF PLANTS.

Lecture at Trivandrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

Under the auspices of the Government Lecture Committee, Mr. M. La Bouchardiere M. A., Professor of English in the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, delivered an excellent lecture on the "Migration of Plants" on Saturday. The British Resident was in the chair. The lecture was illustrated by a large collection of valuable botanical specimens.

The Maharajah of Travancore has sanctioned the holding of an Agricultural Exhibition at Trivandrum in connection with the ensuing session of Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The planning and execution of necessary arrangements are in the hands of a Committee with Dewan Peishkar in charge of the Trivandrum Division as Chairman.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The annual session of the District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Misson in Madras opened yesterday in the Church at Vepery. The Rev. A. H. Baker presided and almost all foreign and Indian members were present. The formal business over, reports of missionaries were read. At the afternoon sitting three members were appointed.

Before adjourning the Chairman referred to Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks' visit to Madras.

DISTRESS IN TANJORE.

Paddy Destroyed by Drought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

A very ankious situation is rapidly developing itself in Tanjore. Owing to lack of rain, the standing paddy has perished in most parts of the district including the Delta. Hope has nearly been given up of even the smallest yield being realised this year, even should rain come before the end of the year. Prices are rising fast and distress is beginning to be felt.

DACOITY AT CHINGLEPUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The Chingleput Police have detected a big dacoity case. For some time past a gang of dacoits has been carrying on highway robbery between this district and Madura and seven men have been captured and are awaiting commitment to the Sessions.

THEFT OF TWO CHEQUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Calcutta Police have received information of the theft from Tespore of two cheques one for Rs. 2,530 and the other for Rs. 40,000. These are drawn by J. H. Felce upon Messrs. McLeod and Co., in favour of Serchand and Soorajmul respectively, and payment of them has been stopped. If either of these cheques is presented in Calcutta the person presenting them is to be arrested. They are numbered 2 and 3 and bear date 7th November, 1909.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 5. PARIS, Nov. 6.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King, who attended the races at Newmarket at the end of last week and has been out shooting on the Chippenham Park estate, returned to London on Wednesday evening. On Tuesday His Majesty will celebrate his 68th birthday at Sandringham.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, the Queen of Norway, and Prince Olav, journeyed down to Sandringham from London on Monday.—The Prince of Wales, who was present at the Newmarket Meeting last week, afterwards proceeded to Sandringham. On Monday His Royal Highness arrived at Elveden Hall, Thetford, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Iveagh, and the Princess returned to London.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden has arrived in England, where she will spend the winter.—Mr. J. P. Gibson, M.P., Lord Provost of Edinburgh, has been created a baronet.

Accidents.—A violent explosion occurred on Friday last in the Darran Colliery, near Bargoed, South Wales, resulting in the death of 26 men, of whom five were members of rescue parties. The King has sent a message of sympathy to the relatives of the dead, expressing also his admiration of the self-sacrificing heroism of the rescue parties.—A fire broke out in a colliery near Merthyr Tydvil on Saturday; only one life was lost.—A mine in South Wales was flooded on Monday while 237 men were at work. All the men were rescued with the exception of five, who were drowned.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, Deputy Priest, has been appointed to be a Priest in Ordinary to the King in the place of the Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, resigned.

Election Intelligence.—The Bermondsey by-election resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate Mr. J. Dumphreys, by a majority of 961 over the Liberal.—Sir. W. Anson, M.P., has accepted an invitation from the committee for the promotion of Lord Hugh Cecil's candidature for Oxford University that he should stand in conjunction with Lord Hugh.—Lord R. Cecil, M. P., has accepted an invitation to contest a seat at Blackburn and has resigned his candidature for East Marylebone, for which Lord Charels Beresford has been adopted Unionist candidate. Mr. Jebb, the nominee of the new East Marylebone Conservative and Liberal Unionist Association, will it is stated continue to stand.

Lord Charles Beresford and the Admiralty.—The Prime Minister has replied to the letter of Lord Charles Beresford, dated October 23, and sent some observations on it by the First Lord of the Admiralty to whom Mr. Asquith submitted the letter in question.

Murder at a Country House.—Mr. G. H. Storrs, of Gorse Hall, Dukinfield, Cheshire, was murdered there on Monday night by an unknown man.

Naval and Military.—The cruisers "Indefatigable," "Gloucester," and "Liverpool" have been successfully launched.

Parliament.—The report stage of the Finance Bill was finished in the House of Commons on Friday last. On Monday the Lords' amendments to the Housing Bill were considered, and on the following day the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill was begun and resumed on Wednesday, when a personal controversy took place between the Lord Advocate and Mr. Balfour.

Royal Commissions.—Royal Commissions have been appointed to inquire into the law of divorce, and of applications for separation orders; and to consider and report whether any and what steps should be taken to facilitate the selection of the most suitable persons to be Justices of the Peace.

The Poor Law Commission.—The last of the main reports of Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, dealing with Scotland, has been issued.

Wills.—Mr. W. F. Stanley has left a considerable part of his estate, subject to life interests, to the Stanley Technical Trade Schools and smaller bequests to Croydon and other local charities.—The late Mr. James Paterson, of the Clyde Spinning Company, has bequeathed a total of £90,000 to various charitable institutions and objects in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth House of Representative has passed the Defence Bill on third reading.—The revenue from the Commonwealth Customs and Excise for the past three months shows an increase of £47,000 over that for the corresponding period of last year.

Canada.—Mr. W. J. Bryan, speaking at Winnipeg, said that Canada was the only country in the world that could draw Americans out of the United States and keep them out. He saw no objection to Americans going to Canada and settling there.—The Government had decided not to grant the request made by the deputation representing Canadian and British shipping interests for an annual subsidy of 4 per cent. per annum for 50 years on the proposed capital outlay of £6,000,000 for docks, etc.

South Africa.—The rumoured appointment of Mr. Gladstone to be the first Governor-General of the Union is, on the whole, stated to be not unfavourably received.

THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Elections.—Although its candidate for the mayoralty of New York was elected, Tammany Hall on Tuesday undoubtedly suffered the most shattering blow in its history. All its nominees for the minor offices were defeated. For the mayoralty Judge Gaynor (Tammany) received 250,000 votes, Mr. Bannard 177,000, and Mr. Hearst 153,000.

The Payne Tariff.—Two and a-half months ago the Payne Tariff came into effect, but it is already clear that the new rates will fall far short of extinguishing the deficit for the current fiscal year.—The French maximum tariff upon American imports came into force on Monday and our New York correspondent comments on the inability of the United States Government to deal with the situation at present, owing to an "unwise provision" in the Payne Tariff.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The resignations of the two Czech Ministers in the Austrian Cabinet have been accepted by the Emperor, who has sanctioned the laws passed by the Diets of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, and Vorarlberg establishing the unilingual German character of those provinces. The Czech National Council has addressed a protest to the Emperor on the subject.

Belgium and the Congo.—The Belgian Minister for the Colonies in the Chamber last week unfolded his scheme of reforms for the Congo.

Bulgaria.—King Ferdinand opened the Sobranye last week, and in his Speech from the Throne referred to the attainment of Bulgarian independence.

France.—The question of the Church and the State has been the subject of some discussion.—The question of electoral reform has continued to engage the attention of the French Chamber.—The trial of Mme. Steinheil, who is accused of having murdered her husband and her mother, was begun in Paris on Wednesday.

Germany.—As a result of preliminary deliberations over the Budget of 1910 a sum of £6,000,000 had been struck off the estimates of the various departments.—The trial of four officials of the Imperial navy yards at Kiel and five Kiel and Hamburg merchants, charged receptively with theft and with the receiving of old stores belonging to the Imperial yard to the value of £50,000, has been begun.

Greece.—The disaffection among the junior officers of the Greek navy developed into open mutiny at the end of last week. As a result of the Government's rejection of some of their demands, some 20 officers and 300 men, led by Commander Typaldos of the torpedo destroyer flotilla proceeded to Salamis where an engagement took place between them and the loyal portion of the fleet. The mutiny ended in complete failure and the arrest of many of the officers.

Japan.—The body of the late Prince Ito was taken to Tokio on Monday.

Persia.—According to the latest reports from Ardebil, the town has little hope of holding out against the investing force of Shahsevan tribesmen. It is not thought that the relief force which is being despatched from Teheran will be in time to save the town. A report reached Teheran late on Tuesday that Ardebil had been captured.

Russia.—The Duma has resolved to invite representatives of the British Houses of Parliament to Russia next spring.—The Tsar intends to spend the Russian Christmas in his capital, and is convinced that seclusion is unnecessary and harmful.

Russia and Finland.—It is stated that the Ru

sian Government have no intention of assailing the rights and liberties of the Finns or of annexing the province of Viborg.

Spain.—King Alfonso, in the course of an audience which he gave to a representative of a French newspaper, spoke at some length on the Ferrer demonstrations which had taken place in Europe.

Spain and the Riffs.—Senor Moret has stated that the attitude of the Riff tribesmen gave ground for the hope that peace would soon be concluded.—The military outlook in the Riff, says our special correspondent, is not very encouraging as far as the Spaniards are concerned.

The Manchurian Question.—The visit of M. Kokovtsoff, the Russian Minister of Finance, to the Far East, has again called attention to the question of Manchuria, especially in view of the problems created by Russian and Japanese claims to territorial and administrative jurisdiction in connection with their respective railways. No satisfactory solution, says our correspondent at Peking, will be possible until the respective spheres of influence and rights of the Japanese and Russian railways are clearly defined in the spirit of the Portsmouth Treaty.

The Powers and Morocco.—The German Government has presented to the Sultan of Morocco an urgent demand regarding the payment of German creditors, and at the same time the British Government has announced its refusal to receive the Moorish Embassy which the Maghzen proposed to send to London.—The special mission sent to Paris by Mulai Hafid is beginning to be regarded as a farce by French opinion, and impatience with the dilatory methods of the Sultan is increasing.

Aerial Navigation.—On Friday last M. Paulhan made several short flights at Brooklands, two of them with a lady passenger. On Saturday he made a flight of nearly an hour, rising to a height of over 700 feet, and on Monday one of 96 miles in 3hr. 40min. breaking the British long-distance record of 49 miles.—On Wednesday Mr. Henry Farman surpassed all previous distance flight achievements by covering at Mourmelon-le-Grand 144 miles in 4h. 17min. 53sec.

Drama.—Our Parliamentary correspondent says that the Joint Committee on the Dramatic Censorship met again on Tuesday and agreed upon their report. The compromise arrived at is that the submission of plays for license should be optional, and that the Lord Chamberlain should no longer have an absolute veto.

Obituary.—Sir Edmund Monson, formerly British Ambassador in Paris; Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., the painter, of "The Derby Day," aged 91 years; Dr. Hornby, the Provost of Eton, aged 85; Dr. Robert Needham Cust; and Mrs. Bonar Law.—"Times."

COUNTRY HOUSE MYSTERY.

No Trace of the Murderer.

£100 POLICE REWARD.

London, November 6.

Interest deepens hourly in the mysterious murder at Gorse Hall, the lonely mansion on the moors bordering Lancashire and Cheshire, and the fear is that it may be added to the long list of unsolved crimes which contemporary history confronts us with.

The Cheshire police have offered £100 reward for information of value regarding the crime.

The outstanding facts of the murder at Gorse Hall are as follow: Mr. George Harry Storrs, a well-to-do millowner, aged forty-nine, was brutally murdered on Monday night last at his residence by an unknown man, who got into the house by the back entrance, and after a terrible struggle inflicted sixteen stab wounds with a knife on his victim, who bled to death. On attacking Mr. Storrs the intruder remarked "Now I've got you," indicating that revenge for some grievance fancied or real was the motive for the crime.

The murderer, aged between twenty-six and thirty years of age, was seen by four other members of the household, but he escaped in the darkness, and has not been seen since. Before he died Mr. Storrs is said to have stated that he did not recognise his assailant.

The police theory is that the murderer knew every inch of the country surrounding Gorse Hall, and that he was thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the household and the plan of the mansion. He was aware of the fact that his best chance of getting into the house was at the back entrance, and under cover of the darkness he stealthily crept into the rhododendron bushes which separate the conservatories and the aviary from the yard wall. Here he lay for some time peering over the wall through the kitchen window. In the kitchen were the cook and parlour maid, Emily Evans the only two domestics living in the house. The coachman had gone down to the town half a mile away to get news of the municipal elections, and the gardener was also absent. The chance for which the miscreant had been waiting had arrived.

Mr. Storrs, who had been in Manchester on business during the afternoon, had arrived home in excellent spirits. Together with his wife and her niece, Miss Lindley, who had lived with them since the death of her parents some years ago, Mr. Storrs was in the dining-room having a quiet game of cards before supper. When the girl Evans, having left the kitchen for the purpose of laying the table, saw the murderer and raised the alarm, Mr. Storrs dashed out into the passage, and then began the grim struggle which ended in his murder.

The police were again engaged all yesterday in dragging the ponds in the vicinity of the hall. Mrs. Storrs is confined to her room almost in a state of collapse. Two nurses and a doctor are in attendance upon her.

Two policemen are staying at the Hall in order to afford protection to the household, and as a further precaution against another attack a ferocious dog of the Great Dane species has been installed on the premises. During the daytime police officers patrol the grounds.

"EXCESS OF ZEAL."

Comedy of the Arrest of Typaldos.

ATHENS, November 5.

The capture of Commander Typaldos, the ring leader in the recent naval mutiny, together with his companion Demoulis, on Wednesday night, was simply due to the excess of zeal of three mounted policemen.

The two heroes of last Friday's melodrama were taking a midnight stroll in mufti towards Athens. Between Goudi and the Kephisia road they were observed. The suspicions of the police were aroused by the startled manner of Demoulis.

The authorities were perfectly well aware of the whereabouts of the two men, and their arrest was entirely due to their own stupidity.

The prisoners will probably be tried by the civil courts for a "political offence." Typaldos's life is in no danger so far as the authorities are concerned.

RAI BHADUR HARIGHAND, formerly Vice-President of the Multan Municipal Committee and a Pleader, will stand as a candidate from the Western group comprising the Municipal and Cantonment Committees of Multan, Rawalpindi and Sialkot, and Ganpat Rai, Barrister and Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, will stand for the Central group, comprising Municipal and Cantonment Committee of Lahore, Amritsar and Jullundur, for the Provincial Legislative Council.

THE Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam is trying a case of alleged criminal misappropriation of certain jewels of the idol in the temple of Tiravayore, by one of its trustees. The case against the accused is that he, taking advantage of certain misunderstandings between him and his fellow trustees, removed the jewels from the iron safe in the temple into his own custody, their value being approximately estimated at Rs. 5,000, and was unable to produce them when in connection with the civil proceedings against him he had an opportunity before the District Judge. Neither jewels nor accounts relating thereto were forthcoming according to the complainant.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, THE ADMIRALTY, AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

THE Prime Minister addressed on Saturday, October 30, a reply to the letter of Lord Charles Beresford, dated, October 23, which, with other correspondence was published last week.

Mr. Asquith remarks that, without waiting for any reply to a number of new and serious allegations against the Board of Admiralty, Lord Charles published the uncompleted correspondence. So far as he is personally concerned, he should have been content to repeat that the assurance he gave that the naval career of no officer would be prejudiced by any evidence he might give at the recent inquiry has been and will be fully performed. But he thought it right to submit Lord Charles's letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has furnished some observations upon it which Mr. Asquith forwards. The Prime Minister closes by an expression of his profound regret that an officer of Lord Charles's experience and distinction should have made himself responsible for the publication of the letter of October 23—a proceeding which he finds it difficult to reconcile with the best traditions of a great Service.

MR. McKENNA'S LETTER.

Mr. McKenna, in his letter, deals in detail with Lord Charles's statements, more especially in regard to the cases of Captains Hulbert and Campbell and Admiral Sturdee. He says:—

As regards the case of Captains Campbell and Hulbert, I have already explained to you the reason for placing these two officers upon half-pay on October 12. I have nothing to add to an explanation which sets out in detail the full and exact facts of the case. Lord Charles Beresford's assertion that the reorganisation of the Naval Intelligence Department was merely a pretence in order to cover the fact of placing these two officers on half-pay hardly needs to be mentioned. You have been fully informed by me from time to time of the proposed changes in the organisation of the Naval Intelligence Department long before the names of Captain Campbell or Captain Hulbert were mentioned in connection with the inquiry, and, indeed, long before the inquiry was instituted. It is quite true that Captain Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Commander A. K. Jones, who were both, on the reorganisation of the Naval Intelligence Department, deprived of their appointments in that Department, have been reappointed for other work in the Admiralty, but this was due to the fact that there was opportunity for the immediate employment of junior officers, which does not exist in the case of the two captains, Royal Navy, who have necessarily to wait until ships become vacant.

Lord Charles Beresford now takes a further point with regard to one of these officers—Captain Hulbert—that by my action in "suspending him from his duties at the Admiralty from July 2 to October 11" I attempted to intimidate a witness. The fact is that on July 1 the inquiry before the Committee was concluded, and that Captain Hulbert was not called as a witness. Captain Hulbert was requested to take his annual leave on ful pay on July 1 for disciplinary reasons, which I should be ready, if it were necessary, to explain and to justify. Both Captain Campbell and Captain. Hulbert were noted to receive early consideration for employment. Captain Campbell will be offered a battleship which will now very shortly be vacant; Captain Hulbert will receive an early appointment suited to his seniority.

Lord Charles Beresford next refers to the case of Rear-Admiral Sturdee, and states that his object in mentioning it is to point out that a system of intimidation exists at the Admiralty. He goes on to say:—"So long as four years ago, when I was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, I received a private intimation that if Rear-Admiral Sturdee continued to serve on my Staff his future career would be prejudiced; the cogency of this warning has now been exemplified." The untruth of this statement can fortunately be demonstrated by documentary evidence. Lord Charles Beresford implies that service on his Staff—that is to say, immediate personal association with him—would prejudice an officer's future career. On November 12, 1907, Lord Charles Beresford wrote as follows:—"Captain Sturdee will, I hear privately, shortly be removed from his appointment as Chief of Staff in order to qualify for admiral's rank by getting in the time required as in command of a ship of war at sea." Here Lord Charles Beresford himself states the true reason why Captain Sturdee discontinued his service on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. At the time Captain Sturdee was not qualified in accordance with the regulations for promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, and he could only become so qualified by appointment as captain in command of a ship at sea. In order that Captain Sturdee might not loose his chance of promotion, the Admiralty appointed him in command of His Majesty's ship "New Zealand," and he remained in command until his accession to flag rank in September 1908.

Lord Charles Beresford goes on to say:—"Since the date, July 30 last, upon which my letter was addressed to you, three more admirals junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have received appointments—so that in all, seven officers junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have been preferred before this distinguished officer." Rear-Admiral Sturdee is a most distinguished officer, whose talents and experience are more particularly connected with service at sea. Only two admirals junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have received sea appointments. I believe that if Rear-Admiral Sturdee were asked he would himself say that he would prefer to wait for an appointment afloat rather than obtain immediate employment ashore. One of the two junior rear-admirals who have obtained employment at sea is Rear-Admiral Slade, who recently held the appointment of Director of Naval Intelligence, an appointment which is usually followed by a command at sea. The other officer is Rear-Admiral Bradford, who was Chief of the Staff to the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, and who has unrivalled qualifications for appointment. I am sorry to have to open up these matters, and Rear-Admiral Sturdee will understand the necessity of my reference to him by name in the actual circumstances of the case. I am sure it must be most painful to him to be used as a stalking-horse by one who is engaged in making reckless attacks upon the Admiralty. It so happens however, that Rear-Admiral Sturdee was so good as to come and see me a week before Lord Charles Beresford published his letter, and I was glad to be in a position to assure him of early employment. Of one thing I am certain—that Rear-Admiral Sturdee has not authorised any use of his names in this manner.

Lord Charles Beresford goes on to say:—"When Rear Admiral (then Captain) Sturdee ceased to be my Chief of Staff, on being appointed to the command of His Majesty's ship 'New Zealand,' I approached no less than five captains asking them to succeed Captain Sturdee as Chief of my Staff. They all declined on the ground that their future careers would be prejudiced. I reported this fact officially to the Admiralty in November 1907." Here, again, if Lord Charles Beresford's words mean anything, they mean to imply that the five captains, whom he alleges he approached, all refused on the ground that association with him would prejudice their career by reason of the system of intimidation and favouritism existing at the Admiralty. For an answer to this outrageous assertion I turn to Lord Charles Beresford's official letter to the Admiralty in November 1907. He says:—

"Since I was informed of this necessity" (i.e., that of getting a new Chief of the Staff in succession to Captain Sturdee). "I have written and spoken with several officers suitable by seniority and attainments to accept the position of Chief of my Staff, asking them to accept the appointment. They have all declined the position, though all assured me that no appointment would give them greater pleasure. They stated that they could not afford to lose the chance of being promoted to flag rank, citing the case of Captain Sturdee being compelled to leave my Staff in order to qualify in sea time."

In the same letter (November 12, 1907) Lord Charles Beresford made the following accusation against the Board of Admiralty in paragraph 14:—"It has come to my notice that a feeling has arisen in the Service that it is prejudicial to an officer's career to be personally connected with me on Service matters. This may not be a fact, but the impression I know exists; it is certainly borne out by late procedure."

In reply to that charge the Board said in their letter of November 21, 1907:—"The allegation contained in paragraph 14 is of a very serious character and the Lords desire you will furnish specific evidence in support of your statement, especially as you emphasise it by the remark 'it is certainly borne out by late procedure.'"

I have now given a specific contradiction, proved by indisputable records, to each one of Lord Charles Beresford's false allegations. It only remains to me to call your attention to what has actually been the career of officers serving on Lord Charles Beresford's Staff or associated with him in the ship which carried his flag.

Mr. McKenna then supplies as to the actual career of officers serving on Lord Charles's Staff or associated with him in the ship which carried his flag and concludes by remarking that he has said enough to dispose of the baseless and discreditable imputations, which could only have been made by one who had forgotten his duty to the great Service to which he belongs and to which he owes so much.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH.

Lord Charles Beresford sends to the "Times" his reply to Mr. Asquith's last letter. He repudiates the imputation of discourtesy in regard to his publication of the preceding correspondence, denies that the First Lord's statement is any refutation of his charges against the Admiralty, and affirms that there is in existence a system of espionage, favouritism and intimidation which is ruining the splendid "moral" of the Royal Navy. He writes:—

The First Lord quotes part of the passage in my letter of October 23, in which I asserted that, in suspending Captain Hulbert from his duties at the Admiralty from July 2 to October 11, the First Lord committed himself to an action "which was tantamount to placing him under arrest for incompetency or misconduct, although no charge was made against him," and that it must be regarded as "an attempt to intimidate a witness." To these statements I adhere.

The First Lord now states that "Captain Hulbert was requested to take his annual leave on full pay on July 1 for disciplinary reasons, which I should be ready, if it were necessary, to explain and to justify."

May I point out to you that this is an entirely new version of the matter? The First Lord has previously stated in the House of Commons that Captain Hulbert was "invited to take a holiday." He has also stated that his suspension was due to the reorganisation of the Intelligence Department.

As the public are now officially informed that Captain Hulbert was removed for "disciplinary reasons" Captain Hulbert is entitled to take what action may commend itself to him to clear himself of the First Lord's deliberate imputation upon his conduct and character.

In the meantime the First Lord has wholly omitted to clear the Admiralty from the charge of intimidating a witness.

On April 27, when I personally brought the matter to your notice, you said:—"I have given you an assurance which I think ought to be sufficient, that no officer who comes here (to the inquiry) and gives evidence will suffer in his profession in consequence."

I then informed you that Captain Hulbert had already received "a distinct threat that if he gave evidence against the Admiralty he would have to leave it." I added, "That means he would have to go on half-pay."

Captain Hulbert was compelled to leave the Admiralty, as he was told he would have to leave it, and he was placed on half-pay.

It would be interesting to know whether any instance, other than that of Captain Hulbert, can be cited of a captain of the Royal Navy serving in the Intelligence Department being placed on half-pay, except at his own request or on promotion to flag rank. I know of none.

I do know, however, that it is the custom to appoint captains who have served in the Admiralty, on leaving, directly to a ship or other establishment unless they are promoted to flag rank or have themselves applied to be put on half-pay.

The First Lord traverses my statement "that I was informed four years ago that if Rear-Admiral (then Captain) Sturdee continued to serve on my Staff his future career would be prejudiced," by asserting that the "untruth of this statement can fortunately be demonstrated by documentary evidence." The documentary evidence of the truth of the statement is in my possession, and not in the possession of the First Lord. I said that the "cogency of this warning has now been exemplified." I pointed out that seven officers junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have been preferred before him.

The First Lord cannot deny what is and remains the fact. Seven junior officers have been preferred before Rear-Admiral Sturdee, who is still without employment. I decline to discuss the relative merits and demerits of my brother officers; but I may point out that, on Mr. McKenna's own showing, two officers junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have been given appointments for which the First Lord affirms, Rear-Admiral Sturdee was peculiarly fitted.

The First Lord attempts to prove that my statement with reference to the five captains who declined to join my Staff when I was Commander-in-Chief on the ground that their future careers would be prejudiced is unfounded. The First Lord affirms that the sole reason for their refusal was that they feared less they would be unable to qualify in sea time for flag rank.

I deny the First Lord's assertion. The question of sea time did not arise in all cases. Again, it should be perfectly well known to Mr. McKenna that although the regulations with regard to sea time (to whose impracticable nature I drew the attention of their Lordships in my letter of November 12, 1907) press hardly in certain cases, it is quite feasible to avoid the difficulty.

The First Lord virtually challenges me to adduce specific evidence of my allegation with regard to the five officers aforesaid. I decline absolutely to prejudice the careers of those officers by responding to that most invidious request. I affirm that there is in existence a system of espionage, favouritism, and intimidation which is ruining the splendid "moral" of the Royal Navy; and if the First Lord requires me to produce more evidence than I have already furnished to convince him of the fact, I shall certainly refuse to gratify him at the expense of my brother officers, upon whom he seeks to cast the blame for which he is responsible.

The First Lord appends a list of officers who have served on my Staff, with their subsequent appointments. As I made no reference to these officers, with the exception of two among them, the First Lord's information is totally irrelevant to the question at issue. With regard to the two officers in question, the First Lord's table of course, serves to confirm the accuracy of my original contention.

The First Lord is entitled by virtue of his office to express his opinion of a naval officer. I have a right, however, to affirm in reply that it is precisely my duty to the Service which has prompted me to take the only course left open to me, to expose what I know, and the whole Navy knows, to be a system of injustice, which, as it destroys the "moral" of the Royal Navy, so it is a danger to the State.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on November 3, Mr. Markham asked the Prime Minister, would he say whether the First Lord of Admiralty, on receipt of Lord Charles Beresford's letter of November 13, 1907, immediately communicated to him the contents of this letter; if so, what steps, if any, were taken by him or the Defence Committee relating to the statement of this Admiral that, though Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, five officers declined to accept the position of his Chief of Staff for fear their careers might be prejudiced; did His Majesty's Government allow the Admiral to appoint as his Chief of Staff and officer who he considered less efficient than the five officers to whom the appointment was first offered; whether the letter of date November 21, 1907, was the only reply made by the Admiralty to this charge of intimidation and favouritism; and why was the Admiral not called upon to immediately substantiate this charge or relinquish his command.

Mr. Asquith: I was not Prime Minister at the time mentioned in the question, and I have no reason to suppose that any such communication was made to my predecessor. If my hon. friend wishes any further information on the subject he should address inquiries to the Admiralty.

Mr. Markham: The Prime Minister has not answered the last part of my question.

Mr. Asquith: How can I answer it? I was not Prime Minister at the time and I have no knowledge whatever of the circumstances.

Mr. Markham said he would address a question on the subject to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Opening the discussion at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on November 2, on a paper read by Sir J. Cockburn on "Signs of Imperial Solidarity," Lord Charles Beresford said:—

If the empire was not consolidated we should go under. He believed that the future was black, and if we did not organise the forces that we had the future of the empire would be in danger before very long. How could we hold what we had? Only by keeping our supremacy at sea. The supremacy of Great Britain at sea had never been assailed since Trafalgar. If once that supremacy went it must be the end of the British Empire. In declaring that we wanted to maintain that supremacy we were not threatening other nations, an American had recently said to him, "As long as Britain has held the control of the seas these seas have been free to all." (Cheers.) Why did we want control of the sea? We were the only nation in the world that depended for its security and safety on the punctual delivery of water-borne commerce. Most of our raw material and food came from over the sea, and at the moment, before the harvests were gathered, he did not believe that we had five weeks' food for our people. The supremacy of the seas was necessary because over trade was on the seas. If the trade routes were interfered with it would be a fatal state of affairs. An Englishman with an empty stomach was a difficult man to handle—(laughter)—and such difficulties would occur if the trade routes were injured. The British Empire must stick together for life and existence. All nations and individuals had faults, but the British people could say that the British Empire had done more for humanity, for civilisation, and for liberty than any other nation in the world. (Cheers.) That had been possible through the supremacy of the sea. The navies of the empire should be interchangeable, and should have the same discipline, the same uniform, and the same signals. He had recently been to Canada, and he found the Canadians were strong, healthy, cheery energetic, and the best specimens of the British race he had ever seen. He did not say that other nations were not as good. The Canadians' loyalty was unbounded, and their energy was splendid. They could very well sit still on this question of defence, for they could shelter themselves behind the Monroe doctrine. But they were too proud an offshoot of our old stock to do that, and they were determined to defend the trade routes. The feeling between the United States and Canada was excellent, and was improved by the fact that between 78,000 and 80,000 of the best American farmers had gone into Canada. There were a few of his own countrymen there, and they were not always amenable, but that only livened time up. (Laughter.) As to South African Union, he did not believe that that had ever been a more brilliant achievement of British statesmanship. We should not talk of having a fleet that could win a battle; we should rather aim at having such a fleet to protect the empire that nobody could attack it at all. It should be a fleet which would maintain peace, for peace was our greatest interest. (Cheers.) By a European war progress would by put back a hundred years. He had addressed American audiences on the subject, and asked if it were not possible for the English speaking races of the world to say that there should be no war. They asked how it could be done. He told them that when war was rumoured all they had to do was to move twenty or thirty battleships into the Mediterranean and say nothing. (Laughter.) They had as much right to do that as to go round the world. The naval question was all important. Owing to deferred liabilities we were many millions short of what we should be in ships. It was stupid to have a panic, but he was rather afraid that in the course of a year or two we should have a panic. (A Voice: "It will do them good.") No, it would not do good. No panic did good. (Cheers.) But the future was black. If it was not why did prominent statesmen say that it was, and why did nations beyond the seas offer ships and money and men? Let us put the matter right without a panic. If we were not organised for war, want of organisation might mean initial reverses, which he and others wanted to avoid. People went about and said that the whole country was decadent. There were plenty of good men in the country, just as many as ever there were, but he was not quite sure that the right lot were on top. (Laughter.) He hoped the meeting did not think he was making political allusions. (Laughter.) Honest straight men who would say what they thought were wanted. Let us have men independent of party, personal motives or prejudices, and let us think of the nation and not of party. (Cheers.) The Navy was national and not party. (Cheers.) The only way it would be pointed out was by getting a party seat in the House of Commons—it was no good going in as an independent—and then fighting for the efficiency of the Navy. Such things should be done from patriotic motives and not party motives. (Cheers.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R L Kennion, I A, B	Mr H C DeSanges, B
	Mr A D St C Barr, B
Major R E A Hamilton, I A, B	Mr D H Browning, B
	Mr H G Bilson, B
Capt R T Milne, I A, B	Mr E W Tomkins, B
Mr J P Hardiman, B Cov	Mr C A Henderson, M Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C F Fearnside, I M S B, 2 mo 10 days.	Mr H F P Hall, B, 3 mo M C
Major N P O'G. Lalor, I M S, B, 14 days	Lieut-Col G A Brownrigg, 128 Prs, 3 mo M C
Mr E E P Rose, B, Cov, 2 mo M C	Major D C Young, 4 G R, 4 mo M C
Mr D H R Twomey, B Cov, 13 days	Major C Wood, 17 Inf, to Aug 26, 1910
Mr H W Few, B, 3 mo	Capt D E Robertson, 11 Lrs, 5 days
Mr F G T Halliday, B, 2 mo M C	Capt G L Farrar, 4 Cav, 3 mo M C
Mr J North, B, 6 mo M C	Capt R W H Middlemass, 1 A, 3 mo M C
Mr D Quinlan, B, 1 mo M C	Capt S H Waring, 79 C I, 2 mo M C
Rev I R Fraser, B, 6 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major N P O'G Lalor, 1 M S, B	Capt L G B Harrison, 125 Napier's R
Mr R W Hodges, B	Capt G H Rogers, 11 Raj
Mr F Gregson-Williams, B	Lieut R Bernard, 6 G R
Mr C N D Inglis, B	

UNDER the Reforms Scheme all the Legislative Councils in India automatically ceased to exist from last Monday, until the new elections are completed. It is notified under these circumstances that all special privileges appertaining to Members of the Legislative Councils as such have also ceased for the time being.

THE French cruiser "Dentrecasteaux," having on board the Rear-Admiral of Perim, Commanding the Naval Division of the extreme Orient has arrived at Pondicherry on the 10th instant, when there was an exchange of visits between the Governor and the Admiral. The cruiser left on Saturday for Mahe, Bombay, Djibouti, etc., on its way to France.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, November 1, Mr. Esslemont asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the higher grades of both the civil and military medical services in the Native States are usually filled by Indians to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the people; whether similar posts outside these States are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service at much higher salaries; and, seeing that this latter system leads to extravagance, inefficiency, and discontent, whether he proposes to abolish it by filling these places as in the Native States.

Master of Elibank: So far as the Secretary of State has information on the subject, in the twenty-five most important Native States the headship of the Medical Department, with six exceptions, is held by an Indian. In the six mentioned the head is an officer of the Indian Medical Service but in sixteen of the remainder there is an agency surgeon, whose advice is doubtless available to the Durbar in medical matters. He has no information as to other medical appointments in these States, and has not heard that any dissatisfaction with them has been expressed. As to the system in force outside these States and the measures being taken in connection therewith, I would refer my honourable friend to the papers recently laid upon the table of the House.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India proposes to introduce into any other province than Burmah provision of facilities for religious instuction in Government and municipal schools outside school hours, and when desired by the parents of the children concerned.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no official information on this subject, but he will inquire.

THE NEW INDIAN COUNCILS.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, Mr. Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the regulations under the Indian Councils Act have been framed; and when the first election of the new councils in the different provinces will take place.

Master of Elibank: The process of settling these regulations is on the eve of completion. Until they are finally settled and published it cannot be stated when the elections in the different provinces will take place.

Mr. Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether gentlemen, otherwise qualified, will be eligible for election to the reformed Indian councils, despite any term of deportation or imprisonment which they may have suffered for political offences.

Master of Elibank: For a full statement of the conditions of eligibility I must ask the hon. member to wait until the regulations are published; but as regards persons arrested under Regulation III. of 1818, I would refer him to the full and explicit statement made by my right hon. friend the Secretary to the Treasury on April 26 during the report stage of the Bill.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE VACCINATION.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he has seen a letter from Mr. R. Hawthorne of Fouche and Company, Poona, describing the forcible arrest of a woman and child by an agent of police and their conveyance to a vaccination station, where the child was vaccinated, contrary to the wish of the mother and despite Mr. Hawthorne's intervention; if such a proceeding is in accordance with the law of India at Poona; and, if not, whether he will bring the matter to the attention of the Governor-General of India.

Master of Elibank: The hon. member has been good enough to show me the letter to which he refers from Mr. Hawthorne. The acts alleged to have taken place are not authorised by the law as to vaccination in force in Poona, and person committing them would render themselves liable to conviction and penalty in the criminal courts. The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he will ask the Bombay Government for a report.

THE PUNJAB POLICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the last Annual Report on the Police in the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that owing to the fact that Indian magistrates are overawed by Indian pleaders, who insist upon adjournments and delays, it is surprising that the work of the police is well done at all instances being given of a gang robbery in the Montgomery district which took place in 1908 and was not disposed of till the present year and of the escape of many guilty persons through the dilatory procedure of the courts and whether since the India police are frequently attacked for errors and commissions for which they are not responsible, steps are being taken to protect the Indian magistracy from intimidation and to lighten, as far as may be, the pressure to which they are subjected.

Master of Elibank: The remarks quoted in the question are not those of the Lieutenant-Governor, but of the Inspector-General of Police. The measures taken to obviate delays include inspection of courts and examination of records by superior judicial officers when defects of procedure are pointed out and the publication of reports such as this for general information instituted, and whether the is any appeal against the sentence.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is aware of the prosecution referred to. The penalty imposed was a fine of Rs.1,000 equal to £66 13s.4d., or in default a year's simple imprisonment. All prosecutions for sedition under Secton 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code require the sanction of Government before they can be instituted and such sanction was given in this case by the Chief Commissioner. The sentence is open to appeal.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is yet in a position to state what steps have been taken by the Government of the Punjab in regard to the policeman found by the sessions judge at Rawul Pindi on June 12 to have extorted a confession of murder by the torture of racking from one Ghulam Mohammed, and to reopen the charges of bribery also; whether criminal proceedings have been taken against these men——; and whether they are still in the service of the Government.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet received the report of the inquiry which has been ordered on the case.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN BARODA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the Native State of Baroda, there has been for many years a complete separation of judicial and executive functions; if so, whether the system has been followed by satisfactory results; whether there has been for long a demand for a like reparation in British India; and if so, whether the Secretary of State will consider the desirability of terminating the system under which the same official orders a prosecution and then tries the person prosecuted.

Master of Elibank: The changes in judicial arrangements recently made in Baroda are not of long standing and the conditions in that State differ in many ways from those in force elsewhere in India. The working of these arrangements in Baroda is no doubt being watched with interest by the Government of India; but they are still in an experimental stage. The Government of India have long had before them the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions to a certain extent it has been carried out already. Whether it is expedient to carry it still further, by terminating the judicial functions now exercised by the executive head of the district is a difficult and complicated question. Opinions are greatly divided and the Secretary of State has not received from the Government of India any final conclusions. Meantime the situation is not accurately stated in the question. It is not the same official who "orders a prosecution and then tries the person prosecuted." The district officer tries very few cases himself; and whenever a district officer initiates proceedings in a case which does not come before him either on complaint or upon a police report of the facts, he is required by law to inform the accused, before any evidence is taken, that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court, and if the accused claims that this should be done, the case is transferred or committed to some other Court.

SEDITION IN BUNDI.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Maharao Raja of Bundi has taken any, and, if so, what steps within his State to stamp out sedition against the British Government in India.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has seen newspaper report of a notification said to have been issued by the Maharao Raja of Bundi. When an official copy is received I will communicate it to my hon. friend.

PENSIONABLE SERVICE OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether the Secretary of State has decided the question which recently arose regarding the pensionable service of officers in the Indian Army; and whether the War Office has consented to bear the expense entailed by allowing five years' previous service to count, of which two would be borne, as at present, by Indian revenues.

Master of Elibank: The question has not yet been settled, but, as I stated in reply to a question on Oct. 4, it is likely to be settled soon.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN TEAS INTO INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the import of foreign teas into India has increased in recent years; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, from what countries such tea is imported; and what is the explanation of this fact while the area under tea cultivation in India continues to show a large and progressive increase.

Master of Elibank: There has been some increase in the imports of tea into India from other countries. The imports are chiefly from Ceylon, China, the Straits Settlements, and Java. I have seen no complete explanation but it is stated that part of the imported teas are used for blending with Indian teas. The imports are, of course, insignificant in comparison with the exports—£6,000,000 as against £235,000,000.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AT OOTACAMUND.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many months in the year the Madras Government would spend at Ootacamund, and how many months has the Government spent there this year.

Master of Elibank: I understand that the Madras Government spends about six months of the year at Ootacamund. In the present year it went there on April 7, and announced its intention of leaving on Oct 25.

THE GULAB BANOO CASE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the inquiry made by the Government of the Punjab into the conduct of the police in the case of Gulab Banoo resulted in an agreement on the part of the Executive Government with the judge and Indian assessors, who had the advantage of seeing the witnesses under examination and cross-examination; whether the judges of the Chief Court did or did not enjoy that advantage; whether the police are servants of the Executive or Judicial Department; and whether the Executive Government is under any obligation to conduct an executive inquiry, under the rules relating to judicial inquiries, or to take any action on "obiter dicta" of the courts regarding the conduct of the police.

Master of Elibank: The conclusions of the Punjab Government agreed with those of the Judge and Assessors, who had the witnesses before them. It is understood that the Judges of the Chief Court did not have the witnesses before them when the case was argued in appeal. The police are servants of the Executive Government, who would ordinarily make inquiry into the facts of any case in which their conduct was thought by the Court to call for investigation.

OPIUM IN ASSAM.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he can state what was the amount of opium issued and the amount of duty levied in the Assam Valley districts year by year from 1895-96 to 1907-1908; what was the Treasury price of opium during this period and to what figure was the Treasury price of opium raised on April 1, 1909.

Master of Elibank: The figures are:—

Year	Amount of Opium Issued. Sirs.	Amount of Duty Levied. Rupees.	Treasury Price. Rupees per Sir.
1895 1896	51,063	14,89,215	37
1896 1897	49,146	14,23,730	37
1897 1898	49,552	14,25,949	37
1898 1899	49,771	14,93,237	37
1899 1900	48,783	13,92,531	37
1900 1901	48,427	13,80,171	37
1901 1902	45,389	12,93,886	37
1902 1903	47,662	13,59,223	37
1903 1904	50,091	14,27,024	37
1904 1905	51,423	14,65,920	37
1905 1906	53,217	15,15,240	37
1906 19

THE BUDGET.

Third Reading.

The debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill began on November 2 in the House of Commons. Mr. A. Chamberlain moved the rejection of the Bill, which was, he said, not constructed with any single-minded view to providing for our financial necessities but with the avowed intention of placing special burdens on special people, and those not the people most able to bear them. The object of the Bill was said to be to force land into development, but it was not calculated to do that, on the other hand, it would hit the man who was engaged in developing his land. The building trade, the trade in land, the licensed trade and the tobacco trade would all be injured by the Budget. He and his party believed there was a better way of meeting our financial necessities; let foreign imports pay some toll for the benefits of our markets; let the foreigner bear his part, as our manufacturers bore their part in the taxation of foreign countries. The Attorney-General said that the Government might have laid burden on the great machinery of trade or on the general necessities of consumption—which meant the taxation of labour—but they had preferred to tax unearned wealth. Could any impartial person say that they had not, on the whole, made a fair and moderate choice? The taxes which had been denounced as Socialistic, cut in his opinion, at the very root of Socialism. Mr. Harold Cox said that he intended to vote for the third reading, as although he was opposed to the land taxes they did not form the whole or even an important part of the Bill. Dealing with the charge that the Budget was Socialistic, he observed that old age pensions, which were Socialistic, and the Development Bill, which was pure Socialism, had not been opposed by the Unionists. The Tariff Reformers were going to tax food, clothing, furniture—everything that entered the poor man's house, and they told ignorant people that the foreigner was going to pay the taxes. They would not create, but merely redistribute employment, which they would do by subsidising some industries and taxing others out of the existence—one of the crudest and most vicious forms of Socialism. Tariff Reform was not the alternative to Socialism; it was another phase of it. Mr. Snowden denied that Tariff Reform and Socialism were the same thing. He went on to say that the Budget was not complete Socialism nor was it revolutionary; it was a preventive of revolution. He asked if the Opposition thought such a state of things as existed in the country could continue. The masses of the people had been made to read and think, and they were not going to be content for ever to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Among later speakers were Mr. Remnant, Sir John Brunner, and Mr. Ridsdale.

Mr. W. Long reopened the debate od November 3. He objected to the Budget because it was in the main based on Socialistic principles; it would lead to the destruction of captial, of confidence, and the best interests of the wage-earning class in the country. Mr. McKenna said he had been unable to understand what Mr. Long meant when he defined it as being based on Socialistic principles; he apparently held that because Mr. Snowden approved of the Budget it was therefore bad. The real question was this: Thirteen millions had got to be raised; who was to pay? Eight years ago the Unionists put an export duty on coal which they justified by pointing to the exceptional profits of coal-owners. The increment value duty conformed to all the principles of the coal tax, and yet the Opposition called it immoral. As regards the Unionist alternative to the Budget and the statement that import duties were paid by the foreigner. Mr. Balfour knew as well as anybody that when we purchased from abroad the importer had to pay tax, and the importer recouped himself by putting on the price. Mr. Bottomley criticised the Budget, and in particular the licence duties, but said he should not oppose the third reading; Mr. Bertram declared his intention of voting against the Bill, as he was opposed to any proposals for the taxation of land values; and Mr. Chiozza-Money criticised the policy of Tariff Reform.

MR. URE AND MR BALFOUR.

It was known that Mr. Ure was to speak late in the evening. He rose shortly before ten o'clock, in a House which was better filled than at any previous time during the debate, and had a most enthusiastic reception from Liberals, Labour members, and Nationalists, who cheered him with much vigour for fully a minute. Mr. Balfour was not at the moment in the House. When he entered just after the Lord Advocate had begun his speech he had a hearty cheer for the Opposition.

Mr. Ure began by remarking that the fact that he was standing at the table showed that in the opinion of his colleagues on the Treasury Bench, he was not unworthy to continue to hold office. This observation produced a renewal of the acclamation with which the Lord Advocate had been received. Mr. Ure went on to deny that his advocacy of the Finance Bill had been characterised by the use of any argument calculated to bring disgrace on his upbringing, on his profession, or on his native country. "I think," he said, "I shall be able to satisfy the House that I have not deserved the very grave imputations brought against my personal honour." Again the Lord Advocate's admirers cheered their encouragement. Having dealt with the charge of Socialism and referred to the mistake he made about Montagu House, Mr. Ure admitted that he had expressed doubt as to the ability of the Unionists if the Government were defeated to pay the pensions of the aged poor "by the one and only method they have advocated." The reason he gave for selecting old age pensions as an illustration of what he regarded as the futility of Tariff Reform to raise the money was that "the party opposite have always chosen the expenditure necessary for old age pensions as the striking and signal illustration of the complete breakdown of Free Trade finance." He went on to quote a telegram sent by Mr. Balfour before the introduction of the Old Age Pensions Bill stating that the Liberals might promise old age pensions but only the Unionists could pay for them. The reading of this telegram led to an agitating episode. Mr. Dillon cried out: "A cold and calculated lie.' Of course, the Speaker at once intervened. "I cannot allow an expression of that sort to pass," he said with warmth. Mr. Dillon hastened to withdraw the words and apologise for them but he pleaded that he had only followed the example of Mr. Balfour. The Speaker accepted the withdrawal, but pointed out that Mr. Dillon had not bettered his position by his explanation. "The hon. member," he remarked "knows very well that certain expressions are permissible outside this House which are not permissible within this House." Mr. Dillon again apologised and the incident ended.

The Lord Advocate went on to give his reasons for thinking that Tariff Reform could not produce the money necessary for paying old age pensions. He denied with emphasis that he had ever said that the Unionists would, if they came into office, repudiate the obligation to pay such pensions. He stated that he had said he did not question the good faith, their honesty, and their sincerity of purpose, and had quoted the very words used by the Leader of the Opposition in his recent letter. All, he affirmed, he had challenged was Mr. Balfour's ability to find the money in the only way he had suggested the money could be found. He stated that he had been misreported in certain newspapers when he had been made to ask why his political opponents had not renewed their promise of old age pensions, "Sir," he said, "I never asked that question. The question I asked was: Why did the party opposite not fulfil their obligations?—a very different question applying to the period anterior to our taking office." Mr. Ure ended a speech of remarkable ability with the remarks that accusations such as those used by Mr. Balfour and couched in language such as his happily found no parallel in the history of this country "since the days when it was open to a man to defend an attack upon his honour with his own right arm."

It was past eleven o'clock when the Lord Advocate's speech came to an end, but Mr. Balfour could not allow it to pass without some answer. When he went to the table he was received with cheers, some of which, coming from the Liberal and Labour benches, were obviously hostile. He admitted that his late denunciation of Mr. Ure had been couched in language of very great strength, but he asked whether it was not clear that the impression the Lord Advocate had intended to convey to those who heard his recent speeches was that the old age pensions would not be continued if the Unionists came into power. He pointed out that the Lord Advocate had selected one national obligation and one alone when he suggested that the necessary funds would not be available to a Unionist Government. The point, he said, was whether the right hon. and learned gentleman believed then or now that any of the obligations of the country were going to be repudiated by any party. Mr. Balfour declared that the only interpretation Mr. Ure's audience could have placed on [illegible] was that the old age pensions obligation was not acted in the eyes of his political opponents and was in danger of repudiation if his political opponents came into office. Amid the cheers of the Opposition he affirmed his conviction that the Lord Advocate in matter had been "absolutely without excuse."

This speech brought up Mr. Asquith, who denounced Mr. Balfour's speech at the Junior Constitutional Club as "an outrage upon our public life," and expressed his regret that the Opposition Leader had not apologised for having been betrayed into making charges which he said it was absolutely impossible to substantiate.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ON THE ISSUES OF THE BUDGET.

In the course of an article contributed to the "Nation," entitled "The Issues of the Budget," the Chancellor of the Exchequer writes as follows:—

"There are ominous signs that we may be approaching one of the greatest constitutional struggles waged in this country for over 250 years. If the struggle comes, it is a subject for gratification that it should arise over a measure which probably raises, in a clearer and more decisive fashion than any other legislative proposal within living memory, some of the most important issues that divide Liberalism from Toryism. The frantic efforts made by the Tariff Reformers to defeat the Budget prove that they, at any rate, are fully alive to the fact that when it has become law it will make it much more difficult for any succeeding Government to carry though the great operation which protectionists have in contemplation for passing on the burden of taxation from the banking accounts of the rich to the bread and meat of the multitude.

"That is not the only fiscal issue raised by the Budget. There are others of equal importance. Should taxation be borne by those who can best afford to bear it, or by those who can least afford to pay? Should it fall on the necessaries or on the superfluities of life? Most momentous question of all. Has the time not arrived for the State to call to a reckoning who have secured valuable monopolies at the expense of the community, and too often abused those monopolies to its detriment? And when you come to the purpose to which the State ought to devote its revenues, should not the national resources be charged with the avoidance and prevention of unmerited poverty and distress? Lastly, Has the State no responsibilities for the organised development of the neglected wealth of the land? All these fertile and suggestive questions are raised by this year's Budget. As a constitutional conflict between Lords and Commons is, having regard to the events of the last few years, inevitable in the immediate future, I think it is well it should be finally and definitely challenged over a proposal, or rather a series of proposals, which embodies so much of the Liberal plan for dealing with the social problems which confront statesmanship throughout the world.

"It may be said that these projects are not a part of the Budget upon which the Lords will be called upon to pronounce. But personally I look on the Budget as a part of a comprehensive scheme of fiscal and social reform—the setting up of a great insurance scheme for the unemployed and for the sick and infirm, the creation, through the Development Bill, of machinery for the regeneration of rural life. All these constitute as essential and vital parts of the Budget as the taxation of ground values and the imposition of a super-tax.

THE MISTAKE OF 1894.

"The mistake made by the Liberal Government of 1894 will not be repeated. Sir William Harcourt's great financial proposals raised a huge revenue for the State, but it was not hypothecated by the author and his colleagues to any specific purpose. The result was that when the Tory Government came into power they reaped the abundant harvest shown by Sir Willian Harcourt, and proceeded to squander it on the most reckless and wasteful enterprises. The very first year two millions of the yield was voted practically to arrest the decline in landlords' incomes due to the fall in agricultural rents.

"What was left after the landlords had enjoyed the first cut was frittered away over futile expenditure on armaments. How futile that expenditure was the South African war demonstrated to the world. It was part of my plan in raising a revenue for the urgent national needs of the hour to raise it by means which in succeeding years would grow into a substantial and a swelling surplus. It was also part of the same plan that this surplus should be earmarked from the outset; in so far as the declaration of the Government could accomplish that object, to ends which might in themselves be beneficent and fruitful.

The Protectionist Party in this country are more alarmed about those schemes than about our methods of taxation. They recognise that these plans when matured will appreciably increase the bank balance of Liberalism. For that reason, even if the Budget goes through, I predict that another concerned effort will be made to rouse a fresh naval or military panic so as to rush the Government into the criminal extravagance of unnecessary armaments on land and sea. A successful agitation of that kind would bankrupt social reform, and the enormous advantage which would otherwise be gained by means of the Budget surplus would be completely thrown away. Liberals will have themselves to blame if they lack the perspicacity and firmness to resist these manufactured cries of national danger.

THE BERMONDSEY ELECTION.

"I sincerely hope that our schemes of social reform will not end with the establishment of a national system of insurance. The Budget has revealed the intensity and the universality of the interest taken in the land question in this country. It affects, not merely every class, but every industry. My opinion as to the feeling in the country on this subject is not in the least affected by the result of the Bermondsey election. We have had five by-elections since the introduction of the Bill. They all showed a majority of voters for the Budget, and Bermondsey is no exception to this rule. The real meaning of the enthusiasm aroused by the Budget is that the country has risen in revolt against the land monopoly. It has impoverished our rural districts, it has driven old industries away from our villages, and has prevented the establishment of new ones; it has emptied the Highlands, and scattered the robust population from which flowed the most splendid material for the defence of the country to the ends of the earth. It has cramped the natural healthy growth of our towns. Traders, manufacturers, professional men, business men, builders and workmen, in town and country, have long been smouldering with disaffection against this oppression of landlordism, and with the Budget their discontent has burst into flame.

COMMUNAL LAND PURCHASE.

"The Budget campaign must be the beginning and not the end of the Liberal effort in land reform. The intelligent foreigner who supplies the Tariff Reform Party with ideas has foreseen that the British democracy are profoundly dissatisfied with the conditions under which land is now owned and managed. He has, therefore, pressed upon his leaders—and has met with some measure of acceptance—a scheme of State purchase. But the success of such a scheme must necessarily depend on the price paid for the land. If the extravagant prices which have hitherto accompanied every acquisition of land for public or industrial purposes are to rule in future, the peasant proprietary of Mr. Ellis Barker is doomed to a subsidised insolvency. The new State valuation must be the basis for all plants of communal purchase. On this basis municipalities ought to buy the land which is essential to the development of their towns. And the State could also buy up land necessary to the policy of re-creating rural life in Britain. We are pledging credit to the extent of some scores of millions for the purpose of giving Ireland a fresh start in life freed from the crippling influences of landlordism. Is nothing to be done for Britain? The Budget has excited a real hope in the breast of the people as to the answer which the Liberal Party are prepared at last to give to that question. The future of Liberalism depends on the courage and the firmness with which the Party faces the task of realising that hope."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROVISION OF THE FINANCE BILL.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—Our amendment to Clause 71 having been ruled out of order, may we give publicity to an extraordinary provision of the Finance Bill which the Government, after their attention has been called to it, have declined to alter?

By Clause 71 it is provided that no British subject resident abroad (with a few exceptions) shall obtain any abatement of income tax unless he invests his capital in "the securities of a foreign State or of a British possession of which the interest or dividends are payable in London," but that if he will oblige the Chancellor of the Exchequer by selling his Consols, Home Corporation or other British security, and investing in this favoured list he shall have the whole of his income tax returned to him.

Why the small investor living abroad is to be told to sell his Consols, and what advantage the State is to derive from their depreciation in price, is not apparent. Neither is the advantage that will accrue from the investor buying these specially favoured securities easily discernible. Nor, again, is the benefit to the revenue which will arise from refusing an abatement, but permitting exemption, visible to other eyes than those of an "idealist."

This would appear to be foolish enough, but it is not all.

Every wealthy man is informed that if he will only get rid of any home investment, place his funds in the Chancellor's pet selections, and reside abroad each year for a day over six months he shall receive a return of income tax and super-tax as a bonus for spending his money in a foreign country.

Invested preference of foregin and colonial as against home credit could hardly go further.—We are your obedient servants.

HENRY SEYMOUR KING.
E. A. RIDSDALE.

House of Commons Library, Oct. 27.

LETTER FROM LORD CURZON.

"FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS ACHERONTA MOVEBO.

Under this heading Lord Curzon addresses the following strong protest to the "Times":—

"Sir,—I belive that I am expressing the sentiments of many thousands of my fellow-countrymen when I write to protest against the latest attempt to exploit a political manœuvre by shameless devices.

"I allude to the alleged interview between a notoriously hysterical journalist and the spirit of the illustrious departed to which publicity has been given in the columns of a daily newspaper, and in which an attempt has been made not merely to cite the authority, but to quote the suppositious accents, of the late Mr. Gladstone in favour of the financial proposals of the present Administration.

"Whatever be our views about the spirit-world, whether or not it be possible to enter into communication with those who have passed away from this life, it is nothing short of an outrage that these sacred mysteries should be profaned in such a cause, and that this abominable and almost impious charlatanry should be foisted upon an ignorant and credulous public.

"There are many of us who think that the controversy on this measure has already been signalised by a deplorable lack of truth and decency. But a lower depth remained to be touched when even the sanctity of the grave is violated in order to satisfy an appetite inflamed with partisanship and debauched by sensation.

"I cannot believe that there will be any but an infinitesimal section of the community who will not regard these tactics with the reprobation and disgust that they deserve.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

"Hackwood, Basingstoke, Nov. 2."

In reference to the same subject, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, speaking on November 3 at the Liverpool Reform Club, said that an enterprising journalist had unearthed something not only novel and unprecedented in the history of political fights, but unique in political fiction. He was profoundly uninterested to hear that the late Mr. Gladstone had been supposed to have revealed to Mr. W. T. Stead his opinions on the crisis and at such a spot as Julia's Bureau. He was filled with resentment to think that the great causes which underlay the Budget should be thought to need substantiation from such a farcical source. They did not need to go to Julia's Bureau to assure themselves that Mr. Gladstone would have been on the side of the people and not on the side of the Peers, and they did not need any oracular journalistic deliverance in order to assure themselves that Mr. Gladstone would have been on the side of free trade and not of tariff reform. In appealing to them to support the Budget he (Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone) did not rely upon necromancy, but on the living necessities of the democracy.

THE CITY LIBERALS AND THE BUDGET.

A memorial calling on the Government to resist any attempt to question the well-established procedure which places the supply and finance of the year under the exclusive control of the House of Commons is being signed by merchants, bankers, and other electors of the City of London. It says:—

"We appeal to the terms of the resolutions of the House of Commons in 1671 and 1678, fortified by all subsequent procedure, which have been accepted and repeatedly reaffirmed by statesmen of both political parties.

"We also call attention to the form of the Speeches from the Throne at the opening and closing of the sessions of Parliament, which clearly differentiate between Finance Acts and other Acts of Parliament.

"Your memorialists rely on His Majesty's Government to steadfastly resist any attempt to question this well-established procedure, which in times past has been regarded as it still is, as vital to the stability of the Constitution."

THIRD READING CARRIED.

The debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill was continued in the House of Commons on November 4, when Mr. F. E. Smith again brought up the subject of the Lord Advocate's old-age pension speeches. He went on to critieise the land taxes, to the principles of which Mr. Ure had tried to show that Lord Rosebery and the Glasgow and Liverpool school of land reformers were committed. He desired to say that their view was that the money raised should go to the municipalities and not to the national exchequer. After a speech by Mr. Simon, Mr. J. Redmond criticised the Budget from the Irish point of view. The Irish Party, he said, while heartily supporting the land taxes, regarded the spirit duties as an attack on Irish industry. They could not, therefore, vote for the Budget; but a Unionist Budget would certainly be worse, and he was not going to be cajoled into arraying himself on the side of the Lords. The Irish Party would accordingly abstain from the Division Lobby. Mr. Lloyd-George, in his final speech, defended in turn the license duties, undeveloped land duty, increment value duty, and the taxes on mining royalties. Criticising Mr. F. E. Smith's speech, he declared that although Mr. Smith had pledged himself in his election address to support the taxation of land values, he had voted against it in the House—on the ground, he said that he did not object to the tax if the money was used for municipal purposes, but he did object if it went to the State. That was one of the lamest excuses ever given in the House for a man not carrying out his pledges. In support of the increment value duty, the Chancellor quoted the enormous unearned inerements which had accrued to the landowners in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. In conclusion he read extracts from a "handbook for Unionist speakers," dated 1904, which advocated the taxation of land because of among other reasons "its tendency to bring building land into the market on reasonable terms." After speeches from Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. A. J. Henderson and others, Mr. Balfour addressed the House. He dwelt on the inconsistencies in the speeches of Liberal members who condemned Tariff Refrom, and eritised Mr. McKenna's statement that no part of an import duty could be borne by the exporting country. Mr. Asquith would up the debate.

On the question of the third reading of the Bill being put from the Chair it was supported by a prolonged cry of "Aye" from the Ministerial benches and challenged with an equally vehement "No" by the Opposition. The Prime Minister was cheered by his supporters on returning from the Division Lobby as was also the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House divided, and the numbers were:—

For Mr. A. Chamberlain's amendment... 149
Against 373
Majority for the Government 230

The announcement of the figures was received with renewed cheering from the crowded Ministerial benches. The Bill was then read a third time without a division.

WHAT THE LORDS CAN DO.

INCOME-TAX AND THE ELECTION.

MR. PEEL'S CHARGE AGAINST THE NEW INCOME-TAX FORM.

Mr. William Peel complained in the House of Commons yesterday of the administration of the Income Tax Department. A circular had been issued by the Department saying:—

In the event of the Finance Bill becoming law the following relief will be allowed.

This was turning the Treasury into an electioneering agency. He was sorry the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not in his place.

Mr. Asquith: Did you give any notice to the Chancellor or the Secretary of the Treasury? I know nothing about the circular.

Mr. Peel: It only came into my hands this morning and one expects to see somebody connected with the Treasury in the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith despatched Sir Samuel Evans to Mr. Peel for the circular, and it was studied on the Treasury Bench.

SPEECHES ON MR. URE.

SIR E. CARSON ON THE RESURRECTION OF ANANIAS.

Last night's speeches were largely devoted to Mr. Ure and his pensions statements:—

SIR EDWARD CARSON M. P.

At Putney: "It is bad enough to tell a lie. It is worse when you find out and know it is a lie if you have not the generosity to apologise. It is still worse when you are in the unenviable position of marking your point by the vehemence and constancy of your misstatement. I do not know anything more disreputable or disgraceful in politics than the scene in the House of Commons where a man reiterated his falsehood amid the cheers of his supporters.

"I confess that knowing what occurred at the last General Election, and knowing how substantial were the results, I am not in the least surprised that we should be asked on the near approach of another election to celebrate the resurrection of Ananias."

EARL PERCY, M. P.

At Reigate: "There has been nothing more contemptible, mean, or unscrupulous in English politics than the recent attempts on the part of certain members of the Radical party to frighten old age pensioners into voting for the Budget." (Cries of "Good old Ure!")

MR. F. E. SMITH, M. P.

At Addenbury and Deddington, North Oxford: "It will be a long time before Mr. Ure forgets the castigation administered to him by Mr. Balfour."

FINANCE BILL LOSSES.

Serious loss owing to the delay in passing the Finance Bill was reported in the Parliamentary papers yesterday on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In respect of the stamp duties the loss is given at £30,000 a week, and another £1,000 a week is lost in connection with the increment value duty.

Besides this direct loss the revenue of the current year will suffer to some extent through the delay in collecting liquor licence duties, super-tax, and undeveloped land duty, owing to the late date at which the administrative provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of these taxes will come into effective operation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE ADVENT, NOV. 21.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—199, 555, 312.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—543, 595, 225.
Collections for St. George's Hospital.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m., on Wednesdays at 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral—Eucharist.
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
5-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher—The Rev. Archdeacon de Winton.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—268, 202, 280, 289, 19.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eyhyn.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. G. MacGregor.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Walker, M.A.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—268, 318, 165.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—280, 288.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—223, 277, 19.

WEEK DAYS.

5-15 p.m.—Monday, Mdhers Union Lower Colaba.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild Thursday.
6 p.m.—Monday, Confirmation classes for women.
6 p.m.—Thursday. Confirmation classes for men

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—18, 190, 359.
Psalm.—43.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. D. Gordon.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—51.
Hymns.—25, 379, 618.
Collection for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Apollo Bunder.
8-30 a. m.—Preaching Services.
6-30 p.m.—Rev. F. Wood.
All seats free, All are Welcome!

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B.A., Pastor.
8-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
The Rev. A. C. Morrison will preach at both Services.

REV. H. C. MORRISON.

This well known evangelist of the United States of America and Editor of the "Pentecostal Herald," who is making a cold weather tour of India, will preach at the Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, to-morrow at the morning and evening services, 9-30 and 6-30. The services will be continued during the week at 8 a.m. and 8-30 p.m.

NERVITOGEN

OR

TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

A RELIABLE

BLOOD BRAIN

AND

NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycerophosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts namely, Dr. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' aboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camp., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc.,
Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL AND RIGBY,

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, F.I.C.,
Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

Public Analysts.

THE STANLEY MEDICINE CO., LONDON,

SOLE AGENTS,

M. T. MADON & CO. CORNER SHOP, 2975, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Who will be pleased to send a sample of the syrup to any Medical man Free of Cost on application.

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(EST. 1899).

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Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three London Eye Hospitals and holds First Class Credentials.

Do not be misled, as there is no other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of Dastoor in Bombay.

Best Credentials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of Medical Profession, and other high personages. The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Kensington (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

THE "CITY" WATCH
THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved.
Rs. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE
A
(Tasteless Quinine)
Supplied in
Powder and Tabloids
The only reliable remedy against
MALARIA
Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.
Beware of Imitations.
Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has fifty years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising and

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
SOZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

The N & C RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE
MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS
HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT
SMART IN APPEARANCE
MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daily-scented, greaseless

Icilma
Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blemishes from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

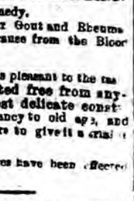
MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.



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Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gear, Best Motor Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits, sufficient pattern, for first Catalogues and Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACKINNELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 18TH NOV. 09.) (BOMBAY, 19TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 9/16		1/16
2½ do. Rentes ...	99		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	87 1/2		5/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 11/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		1/16
Silver in New York	50 5/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	.....	...	...
do. do do. New York.	4·87 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since	21st Oct.
do Short London Bills	4 1/8		1/8
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 7/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	4 7/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	4 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4		unchgd
do To-day Market Loans...	4 1/8		unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England..... £ 2,50,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but Steady.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

MAILS :—

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

London, Nov. 18.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ 35,300,000 Inc.	£2,160,000
Public Deposits	... £ 6,300,000 Inc.	£ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£40,100,000 Inc.	£1,066,000
Government Securities	£16,000,000 Dec.	£ 200,000
Other Securities	...£29,900,000 Dec.	£ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,400,000 Inc.	£2,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Dull Steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000
Called	1,000
Imports	37,000
Mid-Americans	...7·62 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 7-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·65	7·66	7·68	7·70
—01	unchgd.	—01	—02

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·73	7·74	7·76	7·75	7·73
—02	—02	—02	—01	—01

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	41,000 Bales.
Do do. last year ...	...	64,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	4,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	28,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·90 + 05

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·40—16 } Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined late owing to longs un loading.

Do. do. March 14·84—15 }

Raw Sugars :—

Spot Cotton—14 1-2—1-8.

Futures—Month of Dec. 14-53—13.

Do. do. Mar. 15·01—13.

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.

Red Karachi C.I.F.—40 1/2 Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe,—62lbs.—33 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Buyers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 413 lbs., 25 per cent. ex-ship—44 5/8—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Buyers.

Brown Cawnpore—41 3-8—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—58 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 15s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber—3s. 3d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69 1/2
Yellow Metal	6 1-8d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.) [19TH Nov. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,15,200	London	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns ...	30,000		
Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000		
9 Boxes Gold Bullions	5,27,600	do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	70,800	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Case Specs	2,100		
Silver Dollars.	89	Jeddah	S. M. H. A. Noorani
Rupees	450		
10 Cases Specs ...	26 895		
Gold Coins ..	6,332		
Silver Dollars	3,775	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6,871		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL

on 17th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	24	28,820
B. B. & C. I. Railway	41	48,168

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 18th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 10th Nov.

Money :—

On Thursday evening the Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest on demand loans from 4 per cent to 5 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The market to-day has been slightly easier. Most Banks are now quoting 1s. 4 3-8d. to buy 3 months' sight Credits but at this rate there are few bills offering. At 1s. 4 13-32d. 3 months' sight bills can be placed for any delivery but merchants are not tempted to sell. The selling rates are steady as 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand but buyers are not attracted. One or two Banks have offered 1-32 better and have placed a small amount for the mail and near delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...		1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		159 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		139 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..		127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ..		150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		170

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 3-16 ready and 94 1-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged. The business in the Bazaar has been trifling and the dealers appear to be looking on. The few transactions reported to-day have been on investment account in which a quiet business is being done daily. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 3-8 ready and 94 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94-3
1st Settlement	... ...	"	94-4

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Thursday closed 1-16 lower at 23 5-16 ready and 23 3-8 for delivery forward in two months. The local market has been quiet at 58 1-2 ex duty and closes steady. Forward trades are as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Indian Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	58	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	13	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	41,57,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	1,25,07,000
Sundries ...	72,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	2,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	42,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	15,75,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,47,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	25,04,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	9,000
Balances with other Banks..	1,88,000	.....
Sundries ...	3,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	1,30,41,000

Council Bills :—

Weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs 33 60 lackhs were alloted at 1s. 4 2-32d. and 6·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d., tenderers receiving 0·6 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 85,00,000 and for next week 40 lakhs is again offered for sales. Extras are advised of 5 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 5-32d.

The mail of the 5th November brings £20,000 Silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,60,000
Bombay	"	27,50,000
Madras	"	6,20,000
Total ...	Rs.	63,50,000

The mail of the 12th November brings £60,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	42,20,000
Bombay	"	30,00,000
Madras	"	17,50,000
Total...	Rs.	89,80,000

The mail of the 19th November brings £480,000 Silver and £130,000 Gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	22,10,000
Bombay	"	19,00,000
Madras	"	11,80,000
Total...	Rs.	52,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish	12,002	22,536	3,395
Central India	95	144	221
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,681	6,082	3,820
Berars	19,413	37,221	3,399
Central Provinces ...	13,933	23,195	752
Total Comras...	48,975	89,279	10,578
Dhollera	86	2,415	4,721
Broach...	...	248	539
Ocompta and Dharwar ...	...	1,722	13,172
Westerns	16	2,688	2,498
Bengals N.W.P. ...	35,115	153,885	35,124
Bengals, Rajputana ...	556	1,702	613
Sind	437	611	785
Persian	46	1,078	112
American	...	261	467
Egyptian	...	210	709
Other Sorts	6	14	55
Totals...	85,237	254,213	69,473

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909-10.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	85,237	19,176	+66,061
Receipts from 1st Oct to 18th Nov.	2,54,213	69,472	+1,84,740
Shipments for the week Europe	19,258	7,953	+10,105
China			
Japan	19,816	6,967	+9,979
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	38,104	17,920	+20,184
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. Europe ...	39,689	25,102	5,413
China ...	7,600	2,950	—1,350
Japan	31,681	36,920	—5,239
Coast Ports ...	2,405	2,356	+49
Total ...	76,775	87,228	—12,453
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	2,848	5,968	—3,120
China			
Japan	1,280	Nil	+1,280
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th Sept. 1909—16,53 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st July 1909—32,978 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	1,50,000*
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 18th November 1909	2,54,212
	4,04,212
Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 18th November 1909	74,775
	3,29,438
Afloat	3,920
	3,25,518
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	1,00,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 19th November 1909	2,25,518

* Revised.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the week fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets, but on the whole the feeling is steady and the tendency seems to be towards higher prices. Private messages continue to be of a bullish character. Frost has occurred, and winter weather is reported over the whole cotton area. Receipts are falling off rapidly and generally speaking the situation is becoming more bullish. No doubt we shall see fluctuations, and on declines buying should prove a good investment. We certainly anticipate higher prices in the long run, and it is quite possible we may see a sharp advance on the publication of the next Ginners' Report, which is expected here in a few days.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·77	7·82	+·05
Futures Nov.-Dec. ...	7·67	7·65	+·08
" Feb-Mar. ...	7·62	7·70	+·08
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	14·95	14 93	—·05
Futures, December ...	14·50	14·40	—·10
Do. March ...	14·85	14·84	—·01
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	14 1-2	14 1-2	unchanged
Futures, December ...	14·53	14·53	unchanged
Do. March ...	14·94	15·01	+·07

In the local market we have had slight fluctuations in Oomras, Khandeish, Broach and most other descriptions, but in Bengals there has been a decidedly firmer feeling and rates are Rs.5 to Rs. 6 higher for all deliveries. There has been a fair enquiry for November fine M. G. Bengals, but in other descriptions, the demand for near deliveries has been slack though a fair business has been put through in contracts for January and further forward for all styles. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay have been heavy and shipments are increasing. The enquiry for ready cotton has been disappointing, as neither exporters nor mills have been by any means keen buyers. A moderate amount of Oomras and Khandeish have changed hands, but for Bengals the demand by exporters has been confined to the highest class, while lower grades are almost unsaleable, as mills are buying but sparingly.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...206	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...223 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	265	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Rampti	...261	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	...260	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	254	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	257	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	250	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	253	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...250	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Mutelis ...	...243	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	...231	" "
Fine M. G. Khandelah	...241	" "
Fine M. G. Khandelah...	...243	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...236	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...238	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...243	Nov. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	...215	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...272	April-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...233	" "

Liverpool Opinion :—

Opening: one ... ... Easier.

Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... Nil "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·55	7·55	7·57	7·60
—10	—11	—11	—10

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug
7·53	7·54	7·65	7·65	7·63
—10	—10	—11	—10	—10

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet during the past week and prices both for ready and forward are easier in sympathy with weaker Home markets. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	9 10 0	B.T.
April-May	"	8 13 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

There has been little doing in this market and rices are slightly easier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 11 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow	"	7 1 0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 3 6	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7 5 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

There was a fair demand early in the week and prices were steady. At the close the enquiry has fallen off somewhat and we quote :—

Gold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Secunderabad ...	"	43 8 0	
Mimbara	"	44 0 0	
Black Kutzi	"	38 12 0	
Red Khandwa	"	41 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

The market has been firm with a fair business passing. We quote at the close :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Prices have kept very steady throughout the week and a fair business has been done. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	34 0 0	
Apl.-May	"	6 9 0	R.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Early in the week prices were easier, but the last day or two there has been a better demand and we quote at the close :—

Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 38 0 0

CASTORSEED :—

There has been little doing in this market.

We quote :—

November-December ... Rs. 6 2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has been quiet but steady with little doing for export.

We quote :—

White Delhi, November...	Rs.	5 15 0	R.T.
White Delhi, April-May...	"	5 7 0	"

YARNS.

There has been a moderate business done during the week at the prices quoted in our daily reports. At the close the market is quiet but steady. Yesterday, about 5,000 bales changed hands at 6 5-16 Annas for 10's, 6 3-8 to 6 17-32 for 12's and 7 3-32 to 7 1-8 for 20's.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	15,333	cwts.
Linseed	28,765	"
Rapeseed	5,003	"
Gingellyseed	125,168	"
Poppyseed...	675	"
Groundnuts	12,362	"
Castorseed	24 910	"
Rice	21,784	"
Myrabolams	3,559	"
Cottonseed	188,281	"
Mowrassed	16,479	"
Gram	11,716	"
Joowar	7,309	"
Maize	27,371	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with only a small business passing. Dewali sales this year have been very unsatisfactory, the small business done being amongst bazar merchants rather than on any up-country enquiry. Importing firms have also done little, evidently owing to the high rates at present ruling in the producing markets.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues steady. Prices of certain kinds of prints have advanced owing to stocks being low while in other kinds there is a decline. The demand continues fairly good.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged and there is little demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is very quiet. Devali is now over but sales are not encouraging. Prospects are not very bright and Home prices and the fluctuations in cotton make business impracticable.

DHOOTIES.—The market continues unchanged and the demand is very disappointing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS.—The Home market shows a further advance on the week and in sympathy our market has also risen to the extent of 12 annas per cwt. There is a fair demand for Yellow metal but Copper shows no improvement.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Braud, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins, per pair	4	3	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bonds due		(1968)	...100-0-0	
4 per cent.	" Impro. Trust Bonds	"	(1968)... 98-4-0	
4 per cent.	" Municipal Bonds	"	(1945)... 98-8-0	
5 per cent.	"	"	(1919)...104-0-0	
5 per cent.	"	"	(1925)...113-0-0	
5 per cent.	"	"	(1928)...111-0-0	
5 per cent.	"	"	(1933)...112-0-0	
5 per cent	"	"	(1953)...114-0-0	

SHARES.

The Market is steady and rates are unaltered in many cases during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,482 1-2 ; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 67 ; Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 53 ; the Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 11 ; and the Bank of Burma's have changed hands at Rs. 113. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 135 ; Bombay Burma new issues at Rs. 442 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 452 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld., preference shares are quiet at Rs. 151 1-2 and ordinary shares at Rs. 93 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 327 1-2 and preference shares to Rs. 285 ; and Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 1,000; Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 177; Marcks' are weak at Rs. 123; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs.707 1-2; Bombay Telephone's are steady at Rs. 31 1-2; and Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 565. In Mill Companies, Central India's have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,620; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 95; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have declined to Rs. 1,122 1-2; Bombay United are weak at Rs. 405; David's are quiet at Rs. 410; Emperor Edward's are steady at Rs. 875; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 250; and Jamshed's have ruled at and about Rs. 172 1-2. Khattau Makanji Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 775; Kohinoor's have kept steady at about Rs. 725; Laopold's are quiet at Rs. 30; Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 4,600; Manekji Petit's have adnanced Rs. 3,430 for December settlement and New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 205. Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,310 ; Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,220 ; and Press shares are weak. Indian Cotton have declined to Rs. 137 1-2 ; New Berar's to Rs. 555 ; and Mofussil's to Rs. 725. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 430 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 592 1-2; Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 116 ; and Amritsar-Patti's old shares are quiet at Rs. 116 and new shares at Rs. 85. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER 1909.

	Earnings for Oct. 1909.	Increase or Decrease on same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	1,75,572	— 331	— 0·19
* Lighting and Power Supply ...	44,189	+ 6,972	+ 18·73
Tota's.....	2,19,761	+ 6,641	+ 3·11

	Total Earnings from 1st January, 1909.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	16,38,291	+ 81,103	+ 5·21
* Lighting and Power Supply ...	3,43,916	+ 75,890	+ 28·31
Totals...	19,82,207	+1,56,999	+ 8·60

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week...	500	300	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway...	28	17	.....	45
For previous 16 weeks of half year ...	7,378	4,163	22	11,563
Total for 17 weeks	7,878	4,468	22	12,363
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	404	1	812
Per mile of Ry..	24	23	.....	47
Total to corresponding date..	7,086	2,530	32	9,648

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 12

Increase to date ... Rs. 2,715

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,496½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	67
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,493½
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	11
Specie Bank	100	11	6 "	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	255
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 "	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd 493 old issu new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	£30
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	"	25

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd.280
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	135
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	442½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nill.	93
Bombay Ice Mfr.....	100	100	Nill.	17
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	1,000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	O. £250	250	p. c. 6	xd. 327½
	P. £250	250	p. c. 6	xd. 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	345
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	160
Indian Guarantee Surety ship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	300
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	177
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	20
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	50
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	705
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	18½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	xd 111
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	acm 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	₹. 75	£ 15	...	13
	D. 30	60	...	60
	P. 150	40	8dis	57
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	200
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 12	xd 214
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	565

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	125
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	300
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 170
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	200
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	580
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	405
Century	100	100	50	370
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,620
China	1,000	1,000	60	700
Chhoi Silk	500	500	90	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	30	600
Connaught	500	380	25	100
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 622
Crescent	100	100	5	93½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,000
Curriumbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	410
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	150
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	875
Empress	500	500	25	255
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	215
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	250
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	224
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	175
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	500
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	415
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	112
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

[A FINE SPEECH.

The debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill opened well. Mr. Austen Chamberlain made a speech which earned him praise from both sides of the House. It was just such a speech as the occasion required, being broadly critical of the Budget, and attackin it less on points of detail than on general principles. Mr. Chamberlain argued that the Chancellor has failed to lay on the well-to-do their fair share of the national burdens. While he has been unduly hard on certain forms of property, he has allowed other forms to escape. Five acres of garden ground attached to a rich man's mansion are exempt, but five acres of market-gardens are taxed. And this, exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, is the Poor Man's Budget! He did well to give a proper notion of the extent to which the Bill in its present form differs from Mr. Lloyd George's original proposals. "A third of its clauses are wholly new, its length has been increased 50 per cent., and its complications more than 100 per cent." He might have added that, even after the rest granted them for refreshment and study, a large proportion of the House probably remain in ignorance as to the incidence of the Chancellor's taxation. Nor is this their fault. To follow Proteus in all his transformations requires a marvellously quick wit. The beauty of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was its lucid comprehensiveness. There will be general congratulation that the son of his father should have risen so splendidly to the occasion.

THE VOICE OF THE BOROUGHS.

It will probably be agreed that the result of the Borough Council elections passes expectation. The Municipal Reformers gained a tremendous victory in 1906. It was time for them to feel the often disastrous effects of the swing of the pendulum. Moreover, their work, good as it is, has been handicapped by the legacy of trouble left them by their Progressive predecessors in power. While one did not anticipate that the Municipal Reformers would be crushed as the Progressives were crushed in 1906, we did think it was not unlikely that they would suffer those reverses which are the outcome of the human desire for change. It is magnificent that they should have more than held their own. The victory at Battersea is, of course, especially welcome. It proves that no borough can be considered an impregnable fortress for the followers of the policy of waste and extravagance. So great a victory following the first is encouraging not only locally but nationally. Borough politics may be very different from national politics, yet in this crisis of the fight between prudent and wild ideas of progress the question in each case is pretty much the same. The London boroughs have proved that a large majority of the people are still unswayed by nostrums and follies. When comes the wider-extended fight between Socialism and Unionism, the country will follow the example of the London boroughs. There are ample grounds for the belief.

KING ALFONSO AND FERRER.

King Alfonso has been talking very freely to a representative of the French "Journal." He had much to say on the Ferrer demonstrations in France, and said exactly what might have been expected. "These French criticisms distressed rather than irritated me." It was not the cry of the crowd which was surprising. No, I bear no grudge against the masses for their attitude—it is in their case merely the pullition of the old Latin blood." But that *intellectuels*—men of science who would not venture to announce a discovery till they had verified their experiments over and over again should protest without investigation against a verdict pronounced in conformity with laws which they know nothing, and under the guarantee of the honour of Spanish officers; this is what King Alfonso has difficulty in understanding. He will find sympathy in the bosom of every intelligent man who has reached such a height of just observation as prevents his passing sentence before he has heard evidence. The King of Spain's attitude is that of the lover of fair play the world over.

ALEIBIADES II.

The revolt of Captain Typaldos, and the desecration by his mutinous destroyers of the historic name of Salamis, strikes Englishmen as the height of folly. They know full well that their own liberties date from the glorious revolution of 1688. They remember that there was an utter lack of dignity about the beginnings of that upheaval, the leading spirits meeting at a public-house near Chesterfield, which rejoiced in the elegant title of the "Cock and Pynot." But this and the rising of the Young Turks were a shaking off of chains imposed by an autocrat. What the Greeks have been suffering from is the paralysis of their Parliamentary system, the incompetence and insincerity of politicians of all parties, their indulgence in endless petty intrigues. The people are in earnest in their determination to "purge" their Parliament. The mass meeting of 70,000 persons on the Champs de Mars at Athens showed as much. But the remedy was in their own hands. A Constitutional agitation would have secured all their legitimate demands. There was no need for a military coup d'etat, for piercing a hole through the dam of the Constitutional reservoir. Once start a stream flowing and it gathers strength. The military-emeute has led to a naval emeute. Some strength has been shown in coping with the outbreak, but if Greece is to escape chaos sober public opinion must wake up, coalesce, and make itself strongly felt. This treacherous Alcibiades must be scotched.

THE CRUISE OF THE GYPAETE.

After the fatal accidents to poor Ferber and Lefebvre in France, there is no little gratification in seeing that gallant sailor, M. Paulhan, reasserting man's ability to cope with the powers of the air, the insidious mist, the treacherous guest, the fatal eddy. To more technical minds there is much satisfaction in perceiving that the motors in these aeroplanes seem to become increasingly reliable, and the propellers less inclined to resolve into their elements. M. Paulhan gave all the foes, natural and mechanical, of aviation full opportunity to work their wicked will. He was in the air nearly three hours, and returned triumphant, after covering ninety-six miles. This is only an English record. Henry Farman stayed up for over three hours at Rheims and travelled 111 miles, though it is understood that this calculation is undergoing revision at the hands of the authorities. One confidently anticipates that before long the Gypaete and her master and Gnome engine will make yet longer journeys. The weight of the petrol tanks seems to be the only determining consideration, except, of course, the wear and tear of the chauffeur's nerves, and these men seem to be made of iron.

THERE passed away a few days ago in Calicut at the age of 103 a woman of the Cochikar section of the Roman Catholic native Christian community.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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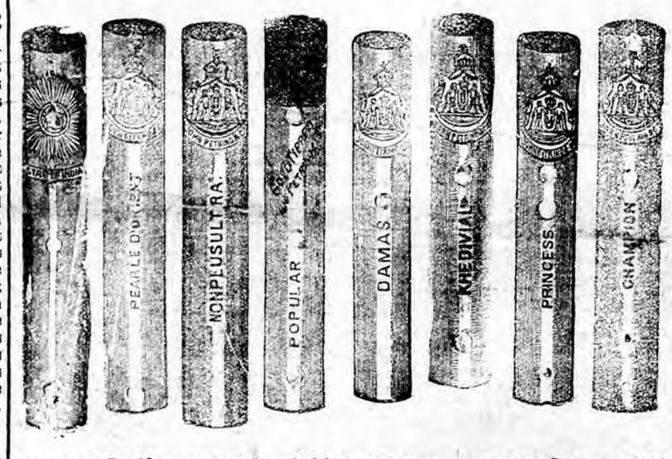

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100. Rs.	2-8
Princess „	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... „	2-8
Pearled' Orient,, „	3-4	Khedivial ... „	2-0
Damas „	2-4	Champion ... „	1-8

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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Engd. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

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WALTHAM AMERICAN RAILWAY LEVER WATCH.

PRICE:

Rs. 22-8

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THE WALTHAM MOVEMENT

needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE

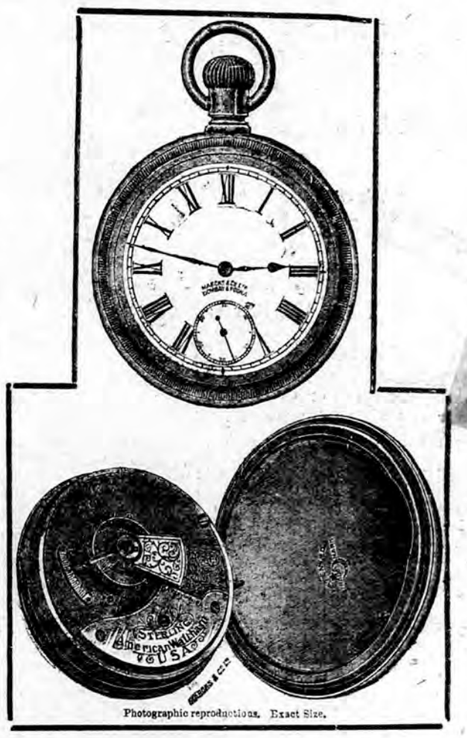
is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES

it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special feature of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.



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ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

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Eau-De Cologne	... ...
Musk Lavender	... ...
High Class Dentrifice	... ...

Justice Chundra Madhav Ghose, Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes:—

I have used some of the Scents, especially the "Bahar" and a Hair Oil, prepared by the Alembic Chemical Works, Bombay, and it affords me great pleasure to say that they are excellent. The Company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the public.

(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.

Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an Infallible harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilm, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oils. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, arms or stomach, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints allied thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 13-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Re. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Re. 4-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, month diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, weakness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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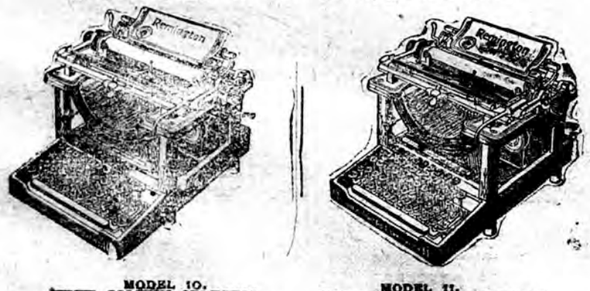

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